

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XI.—NEW SERIES, No. 304.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1851.

PRICE 6d.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.—SESSION 1851-52.

THE SESSION will commence on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, when the Rev. Professor HOPKINS, Ph. D., will deliver an Introductory LECTURE at Three o'clock precisely.

CLASSES:

Latin.—Professor NEWMAN.
Greek.—Professor MALDEN, A.M.
Hebrew.—Teacher, the Rev. D.W. MARKS.
English (Language and Literature).—Professor CLOUGH, A.M.
French (Language and Literature).—Professor MERLET.
Italian (Language and Literature).—Professor GALLEGA.
German (Language and Literature).—Professor HEINMANN, Ph. D.

Comparative Grammar.—Professor KEY, A.M.
Mathematics.—Professor DE MORGAN.
Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.—Professor POTTER, A.M.
Chemistry.—Professor GRAHAM.
Practical Chemistry.—Professor WILLIAMSON, Ph. D.
Civil Engineering.—Professor HARMAN LEWIS, A.M.
Mechanical Principles of Engineering.—Professor EATON HODGKINS.

Machinery.—(Vacant.)
Architecture.—Professor DONALDSON, M.I.E.A.
Drawing Teacher.—MR. MOORE.
Geology.—(Vacant.)
Mineralogy.—Professor CHAPMAN.
Botany.—Professor LINDLEY, Ph. D.
Zoology (Recent and Fossil).—Professor GRANT, M.D.
Philosophy of Mind and Logic.—Professor the Rev. J. HOPKINS, Ph. D.

Ancient and Modern History.—Professor CREASY, A.M.
Law.—Professor RUSSELL, LL.B.
Jurisprudence.—Professor POTTER, M.A., LL.D.
Scholarships.—Professor NEWMAN, MALDEN, DE MORGAN, and POTTER.

Residence of Students.—Several of the Professors receive Students to reside with them, and in the office of the College there is kept a register of parties who receive boarders into their families. The register will afford information as to terms and other particulars.

Three Andrews Scholarships, one of £100, and two of £50 each, will be awarded to the three best students in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy. Candidates must have been during the academical year immediately preceding, students in the College, or pupils in the school.

Prospectuses, and further particulars, may be obtained at the Office of the College.

ARTHUR H. CLOUGH, A.M., Dean of the Faculty.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary of the Council.

August, 1851.

The Session of the Faculty of Medicine will commence on the 1st of October.

The Junior School will open on the 23rd of September.

UNIVERSITY HALL, Gordon-square, is open as an academical Residence for Students of University College.

Principal and Classical Tutor.—A. H. CLOUGH, M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of Oriel College, Oxford.

Tutor in Mathematics.—WILLIAM WATSON, B.A.

Information may be had from the Principal at the Hall, or from the Rev. D. Davison, Honorary Secretary, 16, Frederick-street, Gray's-inn Road.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

AN APPEAL to the FRIENDS of HUMANITY and RELIGION on behalf of the NATIVES of SOUTH AFRICA and OTHERS, who are suffering innocently, but severely, in consequence of the PRESENT KAFIR WAR.

Reluctant as the Directors of the London Missionary Society are to make special appeals for pecuniary aid, they are forced by the urgency of the case now before them to depart from their usual practice, and to solicit the generous aid of the friends of justice, humanity, and religion throughout the country, on behalf of a people in whose sufferings they deeply sympathize, and for whom they cannot hesitate to believe that the assistance required would be cheerfully afforded, if their actual hardships were sufficiently known.

In relation to the *Hottentots of the Kat River Settlement*, it may be sufficient to state that they have repeatedly proved themselves worthy of all the efforts made for their improvement. They have rendered most essential service to the Government in the defence of the Colony, and have been frequently employed in official despatches for their loyalty, bravery, and patient self-denial. After most severe privations and losses, incurred by the Kafir war of 1846-7, they were rising, by their praiseworthy industry and indomitable perseverance, to a state of comfort, when their progress was arrested by the disastrous war which now rages.

It is admitted that certain of the *Hottentots* connected with the Kat River Settlement have placed themselves in the unjustifiable position of opponents to the Colonial Government; but the representations of this defection have been grossly exaggerated. The whole case, however, will, we trust, be subjected to a rigid and impartial examination, and the Directors of the London Missionary Society will calmly and confidently await the result. They are morally certain that their beloved and devoted Missionaries will come forth from the ordeal with honour, and as the friends of good order, peace, justice, and humanity; and they are no less confident that the general character of the *Hottentot* community will be vindicated from the foul aspersions which unprincipled parties have endeavoured to cast on them as a body, instead of directing their censures against the misguided and criminal few.

But, without anticipating that decision, and without offering remarks in relation to the political aspect of the Kafir war, the Directors are constrained to ask immediate relief for the families of those loyal and devoted *Hottentots* of the Kat River Settlement, who have been forcibly driven from their homes by the indiscriminate and hasty measures of the military authorities, while their property has been scattered, plundered, or confiscated, notwithstanding their declarations of fidelity, their proofs of attachment to the British Government, and the solemn protests of their devoted pastors.

The missionaries, Messrs. Read, father and son, have been deprived of all they possessed. Nothing can be more affecting

than the language of the venerable James Read, sen., who has served the cause of missions more than fifty years, and is now approaching fourscore years of age. "I have now nothing left me," he observes, "but my dear children."

Nor is it on behalf of the *Hottentots* alone that this appeal is made. There are many Kafirs who have not joined their countrymen in the war; but though they have remained steadfast in their attachment to the British Government, they have suffered severe privations, and need humane assistance and generous sympathy. Among these are the people under the Christian instruction of the Rev. R. Birt, at Peelson, who, together with their missionary and his family, were forced to abandon their homes, and have lost their all.

It is obvious, also, that, throughout the colony, the native Christians must suffer greatly. The men are taken from their homes on military service, the cultivation of their land must be suspended, the means of supporting their families are cut off, the necessities of life are raised to war prices, and all the innumerable evils of such a protracted conflict will be felt far beyond the immediate seat of war.

Impressed with these facts, the friends of the London Missionary Society, at the annual meeting on the 13th of May, resolved:

"That this Meeting, while deeply lamenting the event which have occurred in South Africa, in connection with the present war, and the criminal position assumed by some of the *Hottentots*, affectionately sympathizing with the Missionaries and their families, and the innocent sufferers among their native converts, who either have suffered, or may suffer serious injury; and therefore strongly recommends the Directors of the London Missionary Society to appeal to their friends throughout the country, with the view of raising contributions by a special effort, to meet the urgency of the present case, and to adopt such other measures, without delay, as may seem to them expedient to save their Missions in the Kat River Settlement, and other places of South Africa, from the danger that seems to threaten them."

In the expectation of receiving additional particulars from South Africa, the Directors deferred for a season the execution of these instructions; but subsequent intelligence having confirmed their early impressions and their worst fears, they now appeal with confident hope to the friends of justice, humanity, and peace throughout the empire, to supply them with the means of affording immediate relief to their suffering brethren and fellow-subjects in South Africa.

(Signed on behalf of the Directors,)

ARTHUR TIDMAN, } Secretaries.
JOSEPH JOHN FRANKLIN, }

Mission House, Blomfield-street,
September 1, 1851.

The following generous contributions have already been received:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P.	100	0	0	Rev. G. Moore, Lewes	50	0	0
G. Hitecock, Esq.	100	0	0	J. East, Esq.	10	10	0
W. A. Huskey, Esq.	50	0	0	T. G. Parker, Esq.			
Sir E. N. Buxton,				Uppingham	5	0	0
Bart., M.P.	20	0	0	W. P. Paton, Esq.			
Sir C. E. Eardley,				Glasgow	5	0	0
Bart.	20	0	0	Rev. Dr. Paterson,			
Messrs. Wells and				Dundee	5	0	0
Perry	20	0	0	E. W. Wakefield, Esq.			
W. Flanders, Esq.	20	0	0	Kendal	5	0	0
F. W. Cobb, Esq.				W. Dudley, Esq.	5	5	0
Margate	20	0	0	An Old Friend, by			
Thomas Piper, Esq.	20	0	0	Rev. J. J. Freeman	5	0	0
Bradford, per Rev.				Rev. T. P. Bull, and			
J. Glyde	21	0	0	Friends, Newport			
Ed. Baxter, Esq.				Pagnel	5	0	0
Dundee	10	0	0	John Venning, Esq.			
E. Pye Smith, Esq.	10	10	0	Norwich	5	0	0
Rev. J. J. Freeman	10	10	0	Alfred Wilson, Esq.	3	3	0
R. Smith, Esq.	10	10	0	E. Brock, Esq., Chat-			
R. Ash, Esq., Bristol	10	0	0	ham	2	0	0
The Misses Hall	10	0	0	J. G. Stapleton, Esq.	2	2	0
S. Oldfield, Esq.				R. Gummam, Esq.	1	1	0
Huddersfield	10	0	0	Rev. R. Weaver,			
R. Peck, Esq.	5	0	0	Mansfield	1	0	0
W. Wilson, Esq.				Wm. Sedman, Esq.			
Torquay	5	0	0	Litchurch	1	0	0
G. Freeman, Esq.				J. Whitehouse, Esq.			
Cheltenham	25	0	0	Dudley	5	0	0
S. C.	20	0	0				

BOROUGH OF FINSBURY.

REGISTRATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that JOHN FRASER MACQUEEN, Esq., the Barrister appointed to REVISE the LIST of VOTERS for the Borough of Finsbury, under the Statute 6 Victoria, cap. 18, will hold a COURT for such purpose in the VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT, in Lincoln's-inn, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of SEPTEMBER instant, at ELEVEN of the Clock in the Forenoon precisely.

Dated this 6th day of September, 1851.

THOMAS HEBBERT BOYKETT,
Returning Officer for the said Borough.

No. 9, Chancery-lane,
and No. 4, Francis-place, Holloway.

N.B. Pursuant to Section 35 of the said Act, the Overseers of every Parish in the said Borough are required to attend the said Court, and to deliver to the Revising Barrister the several Lists made by them respectively, and also the original Notices of Claims and Objections received by them, and to produce all Rate-books, Documents, Papers, and Writings in their possession, custody, or power, touching any matters necessary for revising the respective Lists of Voters.

BOARDING HOUSE.

13, Pancras-lane (one door from Queen-street), Chapside.

MRS. MILES respectfully informs her friends that she has fitted up her house for the accommodation of Commercial Gentlemen and Visitors, and hopes that the arrangements made for their comfort will ensure a continuance of their favours.

The house is quiet and airy, situated half-way between Bow Church and the Mansion house, and within a minute's walk of the stands for omnibuses to the Railway Stations and all parts of the Metropolis.

TERMS.—Bed & Breakfast, 3s. 6d. per day.
SERVANTS INCLUDED.

PRIZE ESSAYS.

SEVERAL TREATISES have recently been

published on the subject of Christian Liberty, and in these the fearful prevalence of Covetousness has been ably exposed. But, after all, it is to be feared that no satisfactory method of bringing home to the consciences of individuals the guilt of this invidious evil has been elicited. The measure of liberality is still left to the decision of the self, and though covetousness is a sin of the deepest dye, and excludes from the kingdom of heaven the question, "Who is covetous?" still receives no definite answer.

There is still, therefore, the most urgent necessity for further inquiry on the subject; and if the Holy Scriptures are indeed an all-sufficient rule of faith and practice, "that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works;" we may expect to find in them some good measure or standard of Christian almsgiving, if not by direct precept, yet by fair and conclusive inference, the general adoption of which standard would be of essential advantage to the piety and usefulness of the Church of Christ.

In reading the biography of the most eminently pious and useful of different ages, one must have been often struck with the fact that almost all of them devoted a regular proportion of their income to the Lord in pious and charitable uses. We might mention many whose names are familiar, whose writings are venerated, and whose memory is precious; e.g., the Lord Chief Justice Hale, the Hon. Robert Boyle, Archbishop Tillotson, the Revs. Drs. Hammond, Anne-ley, Watts, and Doddridge, the Revs. R. Baxter, J. Wesley, T. Gough, Brand, and R. Trevelyan, together with the excellent Countess of Huntingdon, Mrs. Rowe, and Mrs. Eury. None of these gave less than one-tenth of their annual means or income, while several of them gave much more, and some of them gave all they had away beyond the scriptural provision—"food and raiment."

R. Baxter, that great and exemplary master of practical theology, says, in his directory on this subject, that, on the whole, he believes it is the duty of Christians generally to devote some fixed proportion of their income to the Lord; "that the one-tenth is as likely a proportion as can be prescribed, and that the devoting that amount to the Lord is a matter that we have more than human direction for." Whilst an able living expositor of Scripture says, "that he thinks it may be demonstrated, from the Scriptures, that no one believing them can consistently give less than a tenth of his income annually to the cause of God, however much more he may give."

A few friends in the North of Ireland, of Evangelical views, desirous to obtain, for cheap and general circulation, and able and persuasive work on the subject of "giving in proportion to means and income," with special reference to Prov. iii. 4, Gen. xxviii. 22, and 1 Cor. xvi. 2, *have offered a prize of £50 for the best, and of £20 for the second best Essay on that subject, not exceeding 64 pages 8vo.*

The manuscripts are to be sent to the Revs. James Morgan, D.D., and Wm. Lupton, Fisherwick-place, Belfast, on or before the 1st of February, 1852, and the award will be given on the 1st of June, 1852.

The Revs. Drs. Draw and Edgar, of Belfast, and the Revs. Drs. Urwick and Appelbe, of Dublin, and the Rev. Robert G. Cather, A.M., Lurgan, have engaged to act as arbiters.

It is intended that the Essays shall eventually be published, and that they shall be dedicated, with permission, to Sir Culling E. Eardley, President of the Council of the Evangelical Alliance.

On behalf of the donors,
THOMAS SINCLAIR,
W. PAUL.

Belfast, Aug. 28, 1851.

NATIVE MISSION IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

THE DEPARTURE of MRS. WILLATS, by the West India Mail Packet, on the 17th of this month, to labour as a Teacher among the coloured population at Belize, in British Honduras, in connection with the Baptist Church there, affords a favourable opportunity of responding to an earnest appeal from Mr. Alexander Henderson, the Pastor of that Church, to his supporters in Great Britain, for gifts of school materials, furniture, and books, for the use of eight Sabbath-schools and five day-schools, now entirely dependent upon him for supplies.

Parcel-addressed to "Mr. Henderson, for the Honduras Mission," may be sent to W. H. Hackett, 8, Savage Gardens, Crutched Friars, and communications addressed to Mr. F. Crow, 64, Nicholas-street, Hoxton.

Contributions towards defraying the said Teacher's passage, or donations of books for the Native Teachers' Library in Belize, are much needed, and will be thankfully received by the same parties.

TO HYDROPATHISTS.

MR. CLARKE begs to inform those Hydro-
pathists who are visiting London, that he has opened an Institution for the purpose of illustrating the principles of the Water Cure, and those Visitors whose stay is short in Town, will find all the comforts of a Hydropathic Home.

Apply at 27, Mornington-place, Hampstead-road.

HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION, near

LEICESTER. One of the most complete in the kingdom. Russian Swimming and Shampooing Baths. R. EAST, Surgeon, Author of "Principles and Practice of the Water Cure," and "The Functional Disorders of Women." London: W. Allan. Ministers received at £2 2s. per week.

TO PARENTS AND SCHOOLMASTERS.

A GENTLEMAN, keeping a respectable School, in a very healthy watering place in the West of England, having a few vacancies, wishes to fill them up at a moderate charge; desires to exchange one of his sons on equal terms; and is anxious to receive an Articled Pupil. Address, H. J., at this Office.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.

WANTED, in a Country Town, in a situation where an Assistant and Apprentice only are kept, a steady, active YOUNG MAN, of business habits, of Dissenting principles, and who wishes a permanent situation. Apply to J. ALLEN, Luton, stating age, salary, and reference.

SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE

IS THE
BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR SOLID SILVER.

Manufactory, 18, Poultry (near the Mansion House),
LONDON.

THIS unrivalled production continues to give the same satisfaction as when first introduced by SARL and SONS, ten years ago. From its intrinsic value, and brilliant appearance, it far surpasses all other substitutes for solid silver. A new and magnificent stock has just been completed for the present season, to which public inspection is respectfully invited. It comprises SPOONS and FORKS, CORNER DISHES and COVERS, DISH COVERS, EPERGNE and CANDELABRA with Beautiful Figures and Classical Designs, TEA and COFFEE EQUIPAGES, CRUET FRAMES, CAKE BASKETS, CANDLESTICKS, SALVERS, TEA TRAYS, DECANTER STANDS, LIQUEUR FRAMES, TEA URNS and KETTLES, SOUP and SAUCE TUREENS, with every article requisite for the Dinner, Tea, or Breakfast Service. Pamphlets, containing drawings and prices of all the articles, gratis, and sent postage free to all parts of the kingdom. Any article may be had separately as a sample.

SOLE INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
Sarl and Sons, 18, Poultry, near the Mansion House.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

SARL and SONS, WATCH MANUFACTURERS, 18, POULTRY (near the Mansion-house), invite attention to their new and very extensive STOCK of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. The patterns are of the latest style, and the movements of the most highly finished description. Every make can be had. The following prices will convey an outline of the Stock, combining economy with quality:—

	Gold Cases and Dials.	Silver Cases.
Watches of the Horizontal make, jewelled in four holes, main- taining power, 1st size	£ 10 0	£ 8 0
Ditto, 2nd size	£ 10 0	£ 8 0
Ditto, 3rd size	£ 10 0	£ 8 0
Patent lever movements, detached escapements, jewelled in four or six holes, 2nd size	£ 9 0	£ 8 0
Ditto, with the flat fashionable style, with the most highly- finished movements, jewelled in 10 extra holes, 3rd size	£ 14 0	£ 10 0

A written warranty for accurate performance is given with every watch, and a twelve-months' trial allowed. A very extensive and splendid assortment of fine gold neck-chains; charged according to the weight of sovereigns.

A pamphlet, containing a list of the prices of the various articles in gold and silver, may be had gratis.—Address,

SARL and SONS, 18, POULTRY,
(NEAR THE MANSION-HOUSE), LONDON.

British Empire Mutual Life & Fire Assurance Offices,

37, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

LIFE.

DIRECTORS.

Bennett, Charles, Jan., Esq., Royal Exchange.
Bunnell, Peter, Esq., Edmonton.
Burton, John Robert, Esq., Dover-road.
Cartwright, Richard, Esq., Chancery-lane.
Cuthbertson, Francis, Esq., Aldersgate-street.
Gardiner, B. Webb, Esq., Princes-street, Cavendish-sq.
Gover, William, Esq., Greenwich.
Gover, J., Esq., Cole-street North, Great Dover-road.
Grover, Wm., Esq., Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell.
Lewis, George Cyrus, Esq., Lowndes-ter., Knightsbridge.
Miller, R. J., Esq., Holland Grove, North Brixton.
Sanders, J., Esq., Sutherland-square, Walworth.

AUDITORS.

Burge, George W., Esq., Great Cambridge-street, Hackney-road.
Porter, Joseph Long, Esq., Sloane-street.

BANKERS.

London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury.

SURGEON.

John Mann, Esq., Charterhouse-square.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Watson and Sons, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

SURVEYOR.

Thomas Turner, Esq., Busklersbury.

SECRETARY AND ACTUARY.

William Sutton Gover, Esq., F.I.A.

FIRE.

DIRECTORS.

Blyth, John, Esq., Aldersgate-street.
Cartwright, Richard, Esq., Chancery-lane.
Cuff, J. Harcombe, Esq., St. John's Wood.
Cuthbertson, Francis, Esq., Aldersgate-street.
Freeman, G. S., Esq., Camberwell.
Gould, George, Esq., Loughton, Essex.
Low, James, Esq., Gracechurch-street.
Miers, Thomas, Esq., Upper Clapton.
Olney, Thomas, Esq., Borough, Southwark.
Wilmsburst, Joseph, Esq., Addison-terrace, Kensington.

AUDITORS.

Latter, Robert, Esq., Fenchurch-street.
Pewtress, Joseph W., Esq., Gracechurch-street.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co., Lombard-street.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Watson and Sons, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

SECRETARY.

William Sutton Gover, Esq., F.I.A.

Perpetual Investment, Land, and
Building Society.

37, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS
LONDON.

DIRECTORS.

GOVER, JOHN, Esq., Dover-road, Southwark, Chairman.
BURGESS, JOSEPH, Esq., Walworth.
BURTON, J. R., Esq., Dover-road, Borough.
CARTWRIGHT, R., Esq., Chancery-lane.
CUTHBERTSON, F., Esq., Aldersgate-street.
GOVER, WILLIAM, Esq., Greenwich.
MILLAR, R. J., Esq., Holland-grove, Brixton.
PRATT, D., Esq., Fleet-street.

ARBITRATORS.

DEANE, GEORGE, Esq., King William-street.
GOULD, GEORGE, Esq., Loughton.
LOW, JAMES, Esq., Gracechurch-street.
MANN, JOHN, Esq., Charterhouse-square.
PELLATT, APSLEY, Esq., Holland-street, Blackfriars.

AUDITORS.

BURGE, G. W., Esq., Hackney-road.
GREEN, B. L., Esq., Paternoster-row.

BANKERS.

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. WATSON and SONS, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

SURVEYORS.

Messrs. W. and C. PUGH, Blackman-street, Borough.

SECRETARY.

Mr. JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER.

THIS SOCIETY is designed to afford a secure and profitable mode of investment.

A monthly payment of Ten Shillings for twelve-and-a-half years will secure, at the expiration of that period, the receipt of £100, with a share in the profits, which, in all probability, will so increase the amount payable, that the investors will receive back their subscriptions, with six per cent. compound interest.

The subscriptions can be withdrawn at any time, with four per cent. compound interest, at a month's notice.

The funds of the Society are advanced to Members for one to fifteen years, upon approved security.

A Prospectus will be sent upon enclosing a penny postage-stamp.

JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER, Secretary.

September 1, 1851.

W. S. GOVER, Secretary.

THE LONDON MUTUAL LIFE AND GUARANTEE
SOCIETY:

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT,

WITH A GUARANTEE FUND £50,000.

HEAD OFFICES, No. 63, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON.

TRUSTEES.

STEPHEN OLDING, Esq., Clement's-lane.
THOMAS SPALDING, Esq., Drury-lane.

HENRY TUCKER, Esq., Stamford-hill.
EDWARD SWAIN, Esq., 185, Piccadilly.

DIRECTORS.

PETER BROAD, Esq., Tavistock-street, and Shepherd's-bush.
THOMAS CHAMBERS, Esq., Temple.
JOHN DAVIS, Esq., Stock Exchange, and Providence House, Hackney.
GEO. STANLEY HINCHLIFF, Esq., St. Peter's, Hammersmith.
JOHN S. MARSHALL, Esq., Cheapside, and Peckham.

BENJAMIN WIGG HICKLING, Esq., 9, Noble-street, and Norwood.
GEORGE MOORE, Esq., Holborn, and Brixton.
CHARLES REED, Esq., F.S.A., Paternoster-row, and Hackney.
JOSEPH TUCKER, Esq., Gresham-street, and Woodford.
GEORGE WILSON, Esq., Westminster, and Notting-hill.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

THOMAS BEVILL PEACOCK, Esq., M.D., Finsbury-circus.

E. PYE SMITH, Esq., F.R.C.S., Billiter-square.

AUDITORS.

WILLIAM HOPWOOD, Esq., Aldine-chambers, Paternoster-row.
EDWIN FOX, Esq., St. Helen's-place.

J. FARRINGTON, Esq., 16, King-street, City.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. FINCH & SHEPHERD, Moorgate-street.

JOS. MUSKETT YETTS, Esq., Gray's-inn.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

All policies indisputable, except in cases of premeditated fraud. The Directors give favourable consideration to proposals from diseased or non-select cases at premiums proportioned to the risk, a system especially advantageous to parties whose health may have been impaired by over attention to business, foreign residence, &c.

Policies issued by the Society render to employers security for fidelity far superior to that given by private bondsmen, while, by a plan peculiar to this Society, the combination therewith of life insurance contracts also to the family of the employed (whose integrity remains unimpaired) the amount of the sum assured, should death occur during the existence of the contract.

Advances made with personal security on life policies effected in this office, and the full value given for the surrender of same. No charge for policy stamps or assignments. The fee of the medical adviser to the life proposed for assurance paid by the Society, whether the case be accepted or not, and all communications regarded as strictly confidential.

Assurances effected daily from 10 to 4 o'clock, on application to the Secretary, or to any of the provincial agencies. Prospectuses, forms of proposal for life, honesty guarantee, and loan, with every other information, may be obtained of the Secretary, at the Society's office, to whom, likewise, persons desirous of being appointed agents in London or provincial towns are requested to apply either personally or by letter.

LOANS GRANTED TO THE MEMBERS ON PERSONAL SECURITY.

Aug. 9th, 1851.

(By order),

H. C. KIFFE, Secretary.

AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION.

THE PUBLIC are admitted, without charge, to the British Museum, National Gallery, East India Company's Museum, London Missionary Society's Museum, and to the splendid Exhibition of Art and Industry on view, from Eight in the morning till Eight at night, at BENEFIT FINK and CO.'S Emporium for Furnishing Ironmongery, 89 and 90, Cheapside, London. The splendid Stock comprises every variety of Electro-plated wares, Chandeliers, Lamps, Tea Urns, Tea Trays, Cutlery, Iron Bedsteads, Baths, Stoves, Fenders, Fire Irons,—in short, every requisite either for the Mansion or the Cottage.

At this Establishment you cannot be deceived, every article is marked in plain figures, and at such prices as can be offered only by a house whose gross sales are so enormous as to enable them to sell the best articles at 10 or 15 per cent. less than any other house in the kingdom. That we can furnish a mansion, is demonstrated by the continued patronage of the nobility and gentry; and to prove that we can also suit the necessary and judicious economy of those moving in a more humble sphere, we are enabled actually to furnish an Eight-roomed House for £5, and the articles, too, of the best quality and workmanship. This may appear incredible; but, as we are the largest buyers of iron goods, to say nothing of those of our own manufacture in London, we can do it, and subjoin a list of the requisites:—

Hall Lamp, 10s. 6d.; Umbrella Stand, 4s. 6d.	15 0
Bronzed Dining-room Fender and Standards.....	5 6
Set of polished Steel Fire-irons	3 6
Brass Toast-stand, 1s. 6d.; Fire Guards, 1s. 6d.	3 0
Bronzed and polished Steel Scroll Fender	8 6
Polished Steel Fire-irons, bright pan	5 6
Ornamental Japanned Scuttle and Scoop.....	4 6
Best Bed-room Fender, and polished Steel Fire-irons	7 0
Two Bed-room Fenders, and Two sets Fire-irons.....	7 6
Set of Four Block-tin Dish Covers.....	11 6
Bread Grater, 6d.; Tin Candlestick, 9d.	1 3
Tea Kettle, 2s. 6d.; Gridiron, 1s.	3 6
Frying Pan, 1s.; Meat Chopper, 1s. 6d.	2 6
Coffee Pot, 1s.; Colander, 1s.; Dust Pan, 6d.....	2 6
Fish Kettle, 4s.; Fish Slice, 6d.....	4 6
Flour Box, 8d.; Pepper Box, 4d.	1 0
Three Tinned-iron Saucepans.....	5 0
Oval Boiling Pot, 3s. 8d.; Set of Skewers, 4d.	4 0
Three Spoons, 9d.; Tea Pot and Tray, 3s.	3 9
Toasting Fork	0 6
	£5 0 0

NOTE.—Any one or more of the articles may be selected at the above prices; and all orders from £5 and upwards will be forwarded carriage free to any part of the kingdom.

Note, therefore, the address—

BENEFIT FINK and COMPANY,

89 and 90, CHEAPSIDE, and 1, IRONMONGER-LANE;

And if you are about to furnish, and want to buy economically and tastefully, visit this establishment.

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XL.—NEW SERIES, No. 304.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1851.

[PRICE 6d.]

CONTENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS:—	The Last Contribution
A.D. 1852, as Forecast	to the Crisis 728
by Public Presentiment	Court, Official, & Personal
717	News 728
The Evangelical Alliance..... 718	The Half-Century 729
Religious Intelligence 721	Law, Police, &c..... 731
Correspondence 721	Literature (the Periodicals,
Foreign and Colonial News 723	September) 732
Ireland 724	Gleanings 733
The Great Exhibition 725	Births, Marriages, and
Postscript 725	Deaths 734
POLITICAL:—	Money Market, and Com-
Summary 726	mmercial Intelligence.... 734
The Invasion of Cuba .. 727	The Gazette 734
A Challenge to Political	Advertisements 735
Science and Public	
Spirit 727	

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

A.D. 1852, AS FORECAST BY PUBLIC PRESENTIMENT.

WE believe in popular presentiments. The philosophy of them we do not pretend to have grasped. There is a mystery about them which seems to defy all human penetration. They result from one of those laws of mind which lie buried in profoundest obscurity. "Coming events cast their shadows before." How, we do not know—but the fact is borne witness to, and very decisively, by general experience. It is very curious—very interesting. An expectation rises in the hearts of a few. The cloud, no bigger than a man's hand, expands—spreads itself rapidly, no one can say why, until the heavens are covered with it—and, at last, condenses so suddenly into reality, as to startle even those who had first anticipated it. Human minds would seem to be affected by currents of thought, much as the atmosphere is by currents of electricity. Whence they come, or whither they go, are questions which baffle inquiry. But they are felt over large breadths of surface. They indicate unusual, and, perhaps, violent changes. They are attended by a great variety of minor phenomena which, to an observant mind, are prognostications of a stormy future. In aspect, mode, details, and present influence, the event may belie the expectation—but the grand outline of its character and purport always corresponds with its mysterious foreshadowings.

Such a presentiment has taken possession of men with regard to the coming year 1852. It pervades all classes—it is found in all countries. Monarchs grow pale under its influence—down-trodden peoples cherish it with confident hope. Never, perhaps, since the world begun, has vague expectation so universally converged upon the same spot of futurity, as it does now upon the approaching year. There is nothing which can fairly account for this. The known critical position of France, exposed to the disturbing chances of a double election in May next, does not explain the phenomenon. It seems very questionable, indeed, whether the anticipated character of the year will not show itself before those elections come off. Besides, the affairs of France have often before been extremely menacing, without producing anything resembling the present popular presentiment. The last series of European revolutions took most people by surprise. Who will be surprised at revolutions on a still more extensive scale, next year? And mark! Every day is turning up some subsidiary fact, which, like the fluctuations of the barometer, presage the coming storm. Humanity may be said to be awaiting, in solemn suspense, but with confident hope, the anticipated clash of elements. None doubts that there will be a hurricane, nor that, when its fury is spent, it will leave behind it a fresher and freer political atmosphere. But what will be its course, what its duration—what institutions it will sweep before it, what thrones it will topple over, what dynasties it will bury, what guarantees of peace and liberty it will leave standing—all this is

matter of the most uncertain conjecture. The only item of assured belief is that the convulsion must come, and that it will come for the world's advantage. Society feels that the hour is at hand when it must cast its skin, and shudders in anticipation of the throes through which it must pass.

"Yet once more, and I will shake, not the earth only, but the heavens." What, if we should be destined to witness something answering to this premonitory intimation? What if the higher as well as the lower forces of government—Churches as well as States—are about to be tried by the lowering tempest? They can scarcely hope to escape. When thought is in a tumult, and the whirlwind of passion passes over the nations, it is likely enough that ecclesiastical as well as political arrangements will be exposed to the rude searchings of the blast. Some of them are so lofty and so material in their character, so thoroughly of a piece with the old-world system, that it would appear impossible for them to remain unmoved. The Papacy, for instance—is it not all but inevitable that the next volcanic outburst of pent-up popular indignation will shiver to atoms its temporal power, and alter in its form, and curtail in its extent, if it do not wholly destroy, that dominion over faith and conscience which Rome has so largely and oppressively exercised? Does not public opinion, even in the Eternal City, throughout the Italian States, in Austria, in Southern Germany, aye! in Spain itself, driven to its lair by the bayonets of absolutism, crouch down there with an ominous growl, and watch with fiery eye for the first practicable opportunity of leaping forth, and tearing to pieces the mailed but craven falsehood? Can we not all detect in the very ferocity of Jesuitism, and its utter contempt of appearances—in its savage cruelty where it is triumphant, and in its braggart attitude where it is not—its own instinctive sense of the dangers which surround it, and its consciousness that in its next struggle with outraged humanity, it can trust nothing to the forbearance of the foe? Priestism, as our readers will readily believe, we hate intensely, especially where it is in unchecked ascendancy—but with all our hatred of the thing, we look forward with dismay to that moment, now not far distant, when the manhood of nations shall at length have it in its gripe, prostrate, terrified, shrieking, and impotent. It has courted a violent fate—and, in all likelihood, will have it.

To some such terrible consummation as this affairs on the Continent are evidently and rapidly driving. Spite of our insular position, our better institutions, and our firmly established habits of self-possession, there cannot be a doubt that mind, in this country, will be powerfully agitated by the recoil of continental commotions. Public opinion, which, when it lay at rest, placemen of all grades might sport with securely, has a power in it when upheaved into billows by the war of conflicting elements, which prescription cannot long withstand. Should the thoughts of men, and those deeper convictions which in long intervals of quiet gather unnoticed, be but once put in motion by general causes of disturbance, are our Church Establishments, and more particularly that of England and Ireland, strong enough to abide the swell? So long as opinion continues inert, the State Church may stand proudly enough above it, and its chief officers may be intent only on adding to its height, or giving a higher finish to its ornaments, negligent altogether of its foundations. But what, when, like a lighthouse in a storm, opinion, moved by external forces, mounts up in mountainous masses, and dashes against it? May it defy the storm? Is it not even now so ruinous and tottering that it can hardly be held together by the *vis inertiae*? Its best friends are unwilling to touch its worst abuses, lest change of any sort should hasten its fall. It is too crazy for repair—and too obsolete in its structure and form for efficient use. Even as an ornament, it is growing unsightly, and for all the ends contemplated in its erection, it has not only ceased to be serviceable—it is positively mischievous. It does not enlighten nor moralize the masses—it does not

secure unity of faith, nor uniformity of worship—it is not a bulwark against Popery, but an inlet to it. As a mere political instrument, its day is passed. Instead of securing respect for law, it provokes to its infraction, and creates discontent where it was meant to produce submission. What is there in such an institution to give it stability amidst the political, ecclesiastical, and intellectual excitements which will probably set in before long?

In prospect, then, of the serious times before us, when all but idlers will be in earnest, is it too much to ask that all who sigh for the enfranchisement of Christianity, should actively prepare to turn the coming opportunity to good account? We have no fear, indeed, that in this country, the awakened spirit of inquiry and change will burst the barriers of law, or disgrace itself by violence aimed either at person or at property. But it may be, as on past occasions, that they who have the truth will, panic-stricken, hold it in abeyance, precisely at the moment when it would tell with surest effect—or it may be, that amid the din of clashing opinions, the guiding voice of reason will fail in making itself heard. The present time is ours—well employed, it may largely influence the future—frittered away by indecision, it may leave us and our cause to the mercy of unforeseen accidents, or an uncontrollable popular influence. If we are wise, diligent, and self-denying, we shall dig channels into which rising opinion may spontaneously flow—if we are foolish or base, we shall stand with our hands in our pockets, and content ourselves with wondering and wishing, until the flood which we might have converted into a friendly power, sweeps away the fruits of our past efforts, and devastates all the fair fields of germinant hope. Who can tell what may be the momentous issue of the next six months' patient toil—and the means which we may expend during that brief interval, who can calculate what may be their influence in determining the direction and shaping the ultimate result, of the anticipated excitement?

And now, to conclude. We certainly had no purpose in the commencement, nor in the course, of these observations, of alluding to the British Anti-state-church Association. But it has just struck us that a mawkish delicacy of feeling may sometimes be allowed to impose silence just when and where it becomes us to speak out. Well, then, here is an organization, proved by several years' trial, the sole object of which is to disseminate, by all legitimate means, the knowledge of that truth a thorough appreciation of which will most safely conduct the nation through the difficulties and dangers to which we have already adverted. We shall not complain of the past—let bygones be bygones. But now, as to the future. We put it very respectfully, but with more than wonted seriousness, to those who are already members of the association, whether the amount of their support, and the energy of their co-operation, is such as they can conscientiously regard as worthy of the important crisis which seems to be at hand. We ask those whose principles are identical with those embodied in the association, but who have resolutely stood aloof from it, whether they are employing a less objectionable, and a more efficient instrumentality, in informing and moulding the public mind. We do think that, in view of what all appear to be expecting in 1852, there should be, on the part of Anti-state-churchmen, redoubled activity and liberality of effort—and we sincerely profess our belief that there exists no machinery which will so strictly economize, or so successfully apply, the power supplied by either or both as the British Anti-state-church Association.

THE RECTORY OF ST. ANN'S, BLACKFRIARS.—It is doubtful whether, after all the excitement of a poll, the householders of this parish have the right of appointing a minister. The Bishop of London is prevented instituting the rev. gentleman chosen, by an intimation that the Crown claims a right to appoint to all livings vacated by promotion to a bishopric.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

We mentioned in our last that, on the eleventh day (Monday) of the Conference, the Religious Condition of Great Britain was the special topic of discussion. It was introduced by the Rev. T. R. Birks in a paper on the General State and Prospects of Christianity in Great Britain, both as externally professed and in its spiritual influence. The rev. gentleman briefly reviewed the religious history of our country. In the middle ages, he said, religion had a great influence on the national mind; but, although there was manifested a deep instinct of reverence to an unseen power, Christianity only in name was professed; it was a revived heathenism, or the Judaism of self-righteousness. The real gospel of Christ might be said to have influenced mankind at the period of the Reformation, when a testimony was borne for the pure worship of God against Christian idolatry—for simple faith in Christ, and his atonement against self-righteousness and the traditions of men. The Puritan movement, which began under James I., was a second era of religious awakening. Hypocrisy and worldliness had nestled under the shadow of the Establishment; the distinction between the true Church and the world was denied or forgotten; the rulers of the Church lapsed towards Popery; the "Book of Sports" was issued, and profligacy stalked through the land. Then the iron entered into the soul, and a cry was heard for a new reformation. Various Christian bodies arose, at first united together by a real spiritual life; but their union was afterwards obscured, and the spiritual Jerusalem, builded compact together, was in danger of being reduced to a heap of unconnected fragments. A third revival of religion was that which was commenced by Whitfield and Wesley, whose simple apostolic fervour came like an electric shock on the world. The aim of this movement was not to reform corrupt creeds and idolatrous worship, nor to recast and purify the discipline of existing churches, but to bow the Christian's heart by the terrors of the law, and allure it by the attractions of the gospel.

The Rev. W. H. Rule followed with a long paper on Schools and Home Missions, and the Rev. J. Angus, Principal of Stepney College, with a paper on Foreign Missions. The latter commenced with a statement of the early history of missions. About the middle of the eighteenth century, Methodism showed its true character, as "Christianity in action," by sending out labourers to America, and a little later (1786) Dr. Coke was providentially driven, by stress of weather, to Antigua, where he commenced the most successful of modern missions. Last year, thirty societies were at work in this country, seeking the evangelization of nations, having an annual income of £500,000. For many years the labours of the Wesleyan Missionary in Western Africa were comparatively unproductive. Now, after forty years of labour, that mission comprised 12 circuits, 60 preaching stations, 15 missionaries, 6,000 communicants, and 14,000 hearers. As an example of Christian heroism, it may be added that these results had cost the lives of 54 English agents out of 120, and of those 54, 38 died before having been a year on the field.

The Rev. Dr. Urwick next read an elaborate paper on the State of Religion in Ireland, in which he exposed the extreme inaccuracy of the returns of 1834 with regard to Dissenting statistics, and gave the following returns relating to the present condition of Ireland:—Roman Catholic prelates and archbishops, 28, parish priests, 988, curates, 1,430, other ecclesiastics, 322, total, 2,769; there was one Roman Catholic priest to every 1,765 Roman Catholics. With regard to the Episcopal Church in Ireland, there were 2,261 clergymen, supported by what was called "Church property." There were 662 Presbyterian, and 238 Methodist ministers. The total number of Protestant ministers, exclusive of Unitarians, was 3,224. Thus it would be seen that the Protestant ministers outnumbered the Catholic priests by 465. With reference to secessions from Catholicism, the Protestant Bishop of Tuam had stated that, during the past year, no fewer than 10,000 persons had forsaken the Roman Catholic communion in his diocese alone! There was no visible manifestation of Puseyism in the Established Church of Ireland.

M. Monod gave some information in reference to Algeria, in the course of which he stated that there were 40,000 Jews in that country. The greater part of the trade in the country was in their hands. They were connected, and carried on trade with the great numbers of their Israelitish brethren scattered over the oases of the interior—the desert of Sahara—where there are numerous colonies of Jews. A Jew who had lately taken a forty days' journey into the interior had found there a colony of 600 families, all Jews; they had several synagogues, and 100 copies of the Law of Moses. The Jews of Algeria spoke the Arabic language, and were favourably disposed towards Potestantism.

The Rev. Mr. Pitcairn then proposed the following resolution:—

That the Conference, learning with much pleasure that several of the brethren from the Continent of Europe are about to visit different parts of the country to attend Alliance meetings, in accordance with arrangements which have been made for that purpose, affectionately commend them to the friendship and hospitality of their fellow-Christians, and will feel happy if they may be allowed, as opportunities may offer, to solicit the exercise of Christian liberality, in aid of the work of evangelization in the places from which they come.

The Rev. J. Angus seconded the resolution, which passed unanimously.

Towards the close of the session, the Rev. Dr. Steane moved the adoption of the report on the subject of American slavery, which had been received several days before. Mr. Oldham objected, unless some further opportunity of discussing the senti-

ments of Dr. Baird's papers (to which this report committed them) was given. Dr. Steane stated the subjects appointed for Tuesday and Wednesday, the concluding days of the session, and added that it was impossible to alter these arrangements, and as there was scarcely sufficient time to get through the business, he really could give no promise of the kind. The Rev. Mr. King, of Dublin, approved of the report, and deprecated delays in passing it. The Rev. Mr. France thought the public would identify this resolution with the sentiments expressed by Dr. Baird. He thought they ought to take no steps which would place any restriction on their freedom of speech, with regard to slavery as it existed in America. Sir Culling E. Eardley said, a few days ago he had some conversation with Dr. Baird, who expressed his earnest desire that some resolution should be passed by the Conference inculcating the exercise of the spirit of charity and the use of charitable expressions by English brethren in reference to those of America. He (the chairman) approved of the suggestion, but asked him how he thought that a deputation would be received which might go over to America bearing such a resolution, inculcating moderation on the one hand, and on the other hand expressing the feelings of British Christians on the subject of slavery. Dr. Baird replied, he thought such a deputation would be well received; and it struck him (the chairman), and his mind had since been more and more impressed with the fact, that perhaps the Lord would be pleased to employ the Alliance to combine that double sentiment in America; and he was sure there was not a member of the Alliance present who would not rejoice if that body could combine the *suaviter in modo* with the *fortiter in re*, on the most difficult subject of slavery. While the Council was discussing the propriety of such a step that morning, a gentleman (whose name he was not at liberty to mention, but who was well known to all present) came in and manifested a warm interest in the subject; and, from what took place, he thought that gentleman would be induced to cross the Atlantic on this mission. He was a man who, if he did so, would command the confidence of all parties, and of his associates, whether on the right hand or on the left. The question was very seriously entertained by the Council. In reference to the report, it struck him that no member of the Alliance would be compromised in allowing it to pass.

The resolution was put and carried; and the Conference adjourned at twenty minutes past four.

TWELFTH DAY.

As this day was to be occupied with subjects relating to the evangelization of Jews, the Rev. R. H. Herschell was appropriately elected President of the devotional exercises. The Chairman addressed the Conference, and offered prayer, as did also the Rev. A. Edersheim.

Dr. Capadose, of the Hague, addressed the Conference upon "The Destiny of the Jewish nation in relation to the Church of Christ."

The Chairman said he was sure the assembly would be glad to hear that he had four brothers who laboured in the same cause as himself among Jews and Gentiles, and as he wished to make the proceedings of as devotional a character as possible, he would call upon one of them to engage in prayer. The Rev. Abraham Herschell accordingly offered prayer.

The Rev. Nathan Davis, a missionary of the Established Church of Scotland, addressed the Conference on the condition of the Jews in Africa, who, he said, were covered with Mohammedan darkness. North Africa was at one time a flourishing Christian land, and there was reason to believe that Christianity had been introduced there at a very early period by converted Jews. But the African Christian Church was subdued by the Arabian conquerors, and, from the seventh century, nothing had been heard of Christianity in Africa. The rev. gentleman, after briefly referring to the ancient history of the Jews in North Africa, and the attempts that had been made to convert them in the sixth century, said that in 1843 he went there for the purpose of establishing a mission at Tunis, and he found that the population of Jews on the whole coast from Tangier to Egypt amounted to 800,000. He regretted to add that there were only four missionaries to that population, for what could be expected to be accomplished when the number of labourers was so scanty? He began by visiting the Jews in their houses, distributing tracts, and circulating the Holy Scriptures among them, but he soon found that it was of the last importance he should turn his attention to the rising generation. In two years he had succeeded in establishing two schools in Tunis for 100 girls and 100 boys. But opposition arose. The Jews who visited him were excommunicated by the rabbi; the local authorities were bribed, and the British representative was, by some means or other, also induced to oppose the mission. He did everything he could to quell the opposition, but it was useless. One man was taken before the judge, and so severely subjected to the bastinado, that he could hardly stand when he saw him. Another was imprisoned; and a third was actually on the point of being executed for his faith. He (Mr. Davis) wrote to the Consul-General, reminding him of what had been done by Sir Stratford Canning and Lord Cowley, for procuring religious liberty in Constantinople, but it was all to no effect. He was sorry to say that the end was, that he found the safety of the converts depended on his leaving Tunis as quickly as possible; he had to break up his flourishing mission, and there was now not a single missionary there.

A hymn was then sung, and prayer offered by the Rev. James Cohen.

The Rev. F. C. Ewald, chaplain to the Bishop of Jerusalem, described the state of the Jews in the Holy Land, where he had resided for the last ten years. They naturally sought for a settlement in such places as were connected with their history. They were first found settled at Hebraon, and there were now about 600 there. There were about 8,000 at Jerusalem, and many were settled at Tiberius, where they lived among the tombs of their great men, waiting for the coming of the Messiah, which they believed would be in Galilee. In Saffet there were about 2,000, and in the four cities, Hebraon, Jerusalem, Tiberius, and Saffet, there were now, upon the whole, in the Holy Land, about 12,000 Jews. The Jews in the Holy Land followed no trades, but were supported by the contributions of Jews over the whole world, which were distributed among them according to ancient and established laws, and which there was an agency for collecting at different stations. They read and prayed day and night. That was literally true. Christianity had done wonders among the Jews in Jerusalem. They had at first looked upon Christianity as idolatry, because they had seen every year the detestable ceremony of the Greek Church—he alluded to the Greek fire. They made up the fire in the inside of the church, and kept the people outside to pray, they believing it to be a supernatural and propitiatory fire. Why the Emperor of Russia should permit the prelates of his church to practise such abominations in the holy city he knew not, but the Christian churches should appeal to him to put an end to them. A congregation of believing Israelites had been gathered at Mount Zion, who worshipped God in a Christian spirit.

Dr. Da Costa (of Amsterdam), then took the Chair.

Dr. Marsh moved, and Baptist Noel seconded, a resolution expressing the feeling of the Conference towards the Jewish brethren present, and the whole race; which was further spoken to by the Rev. T. R. Birks, and Professor Petavel (of Neuchâtel).

The following resolution was moved by the Rev. T. R. Brooke, seconded by the Rev. A. Edersheim, and supported by the Rev. Alexander Levi:—

That this Conference, deeply interested in the cause of Israel, would seek more strongly to impress the claims of the Jewish nation on the sympathies of all true Christians, and would express its earnest hope and prayer that, in obedience to our Saviour's command to preach repentance and remission of sins to all nations, beginning at Jerusalem, every true believer in the Lord should use his utmost endeavours to further the more general preaching of the gospel among the people of Israel, and its anxious desire that ministers of all branches of the Church of Christ co-operate in this great effort.

The Rev. Mr. Abrahams suggested that something might be done to show the Jews the points of union on which Christians were agreed, and to testify that they approved of neither persecution nor idolatry.

The Rev. Mr. Dickinson (of the Moravian Church), in very strong terms, condemned the imposture of the "Greek Fire," deprecated association with members of a church which practised such deceptions, and asked whether they were to continue members of the Alliance? He had also heard from a member of that Church, who was also a member of the Alliance, that they supplicated the intercession of the saints.

A motion was then made and seconded, that this subject should be remitted to the Council. Dr. Steane said, persons were not received as members of any church, but on subscribing to the doctrinal basis of the Alliance, and on being recommended as persons of Christian spirit. The Conference then adjourned.

On resuming, the Rev. J. Cohen took the chair. The Chairman having briefly addressed the assembly, the Rev. Dr. Da Costa read a paper on "God's Providential Dealings with Israel."

The Rev. Charles Schwarz, missionary from the Free Church of Scotland, gave a description of the condition of the Jews in Holland. His opinion was, that it would be unnecessary to send missionaries among the Jews in a country where the church was Protestant, if that church did its duty by them; but the Church of Holland did not do its duty towards the Jews, and, therefore, agents were necessary if it were desired to place the gospel in their hands. The Jews in Holland were divided into two parties, being Portuguese and German Jews, and there were about 6,000 of the former and 24,000 of the latter. The feeling between them was formerly bad, and they would not intermarry with each other, but that had lately somewhat subsided, and a better understanding existed. The great influence exercised by the leaders of the synagogues over their poorer brethren amounted almost to an intolerable tyranny, and in Amsterdam particularly about 2,000 rich Jews governed the whole, and that fact formed a great obstacle to the exertions of the missionaries in conversion. It was impossible for them to do anything of the kind without being observed and opposed. Watches and spies were set; and Jews who entered Christian places of worship were marked, and summoned before the synagogue court, and persecuted. The most pertinacious opposition was maintained by the rich Jews against any of their people receiving the Christian faith, and their situation was such as to stir up Christian sympathies on their behalf.

Dr. Baird gave a short account of what had been done in America with respect to the Israelites. It was not long that the American churches had felt an interest on behalf of their Jewish brethren, and the reason was, that there had been, until lately, very few Jews in America. But within the last nine or ten years the interest had greatly increased, for, during that time, the number of Jews had largely augmented. A few years ago, there were only some

4,000 or 5,000 Jews in the United States, and now there were more than 100,000 of them. They were not debarred from holding any office—they might serve the office of sheriff—they might be members of the Legislature—and, so far as the law stood, a Jew might become President of the United States. It appeared by the last Report of the Society for Promoting the Gospel among the Jews, that they had in their service fourteen persons, all of whom, save one, were converted Jews. The missionaries had reported that in one place fifteen Jewish families had begun to frequent Christian places of worship, and that more had expressed their faith in Jesus Christ as the Messiah; and the interesting fact was mentioned, that the gospel had been read and preached by the missionaries in Jewish families, who consented that they should read the Scriptures with them. One of the missionaries had told him that he had found great willingness among the Jews of New York to hear him on the subject of salvation by Jesus Christ, and that he had everywhere been received by them with the greatest kindness and hospitality.

Dr. Capadose then succeeded Mr. Cohen in the chair; and the Rev. Mr. Belson moved the following resolution:—

That the members of this Conference, feeling deeply impressed with the importance of Christian union among the followers of the Lord, conceive it particularly desirable that the unity of the spirit be manifested by those who, from various societies, labour as missionaries among the Jews—thus removing the stumbling block which causes them to think that Christians have many different religions; they also believe that this would strengthen the hands of the missionaries themselves, and enable them to communicate with each other, concerning the progress the truth is making amongst the house of Israel.

He stated that he was labouring in Berlin, where alone there were 2,500 Jews, who confessed the name of Christ; and one of the first professors of divinity in that town, who had been the means, to a great extent, of reviving the Christian Church, was a son of Abraham. The change in the condition of the Jews in Prussia had been most remarkable. Not very long since they publicly burned the first copy of the translation into German of the five books of Moses; but now they were among the most enlightened and best educated men in the country. It was true great numbers of them were infidels, made such by the Christian Church, but it had been seen that many of the Jews had passed through infidelity to the gospel. Thirteen schools had been established in Prussia, in which Jewish children were taught to read both in the Old and New Testament; and many of these children in after life had been converted to the gospel. The Rev. Mr. Gottheil seconded the resolution, and stated that he had recently commenced his missionary labours in Bavaria (where there were 60,000 Jews), under the auspices of the British Society.

The Rev. Mr. Sternschusz proposed the following resolution:—

That this Conference hail with great joy the unity of the spirit manifested by the Jewish brethren here assembled, who are joined together in the Lord Jesus, brought to a knowledge of the truth in different countries, and become members of various branches of the visible Church. Resolved, that an effort be made to establish a permanent union among believing Jews in all countries, and to form an association for this purpose among them; the central committee to be in London.

The Rev. Mr. Herschell, in seconding the resolution, said it was of the greatest importance that the real unity of Christian believers should be brought prominently before the Jews, whose great objection to Christianity was, that it was divided into so many sects and parties. He then said he felt deeply pained at the remarks made in the morning by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, respecting the moral degradation of the Jewish nation; and the more so from the fact of there being present several unbelieving brethren who he hoped would hear nothing but the expression of sympathy and fervent love. He had not the least hesitation in saying that there was no nation that was not Christian, but what was inferior, in point of morality and intelligence, to the Jewish people.

The Rev. Mr. Dobson suggested that it would be departing from their usual course to adopt the latter part of the resolution, respecting the formation of a society, the subject not having been brought officially before the Council. After a short conversation on the subject, the latter part of the resolution was altered as follows:—

That the Conference will hail with joy any effort that may be made for a more permanent union among Jews in all countries.

The meeting closed, as usual, with prayer.

THE THIRTEENTH AND LAST DAY.

Wednesday being the last day of the sittings of the Conference, public breakfast took place at nine o'clock, at which George Hitchcock, Esq., presided. After breakfast, the German brethren sang Luther's hymn, "A strong tower is our God;" the French brethren sang a French hymn; and the English brethren closed with the Doxology.

The cloth having been removed, the chair was taken by Thomas Farmer, Esq. The Rev. T. R. Brooke gave out a hymn, and the Rev. J. H. Hinton engaged in prayer. The Rev. James Stratten delivered an affectionate parting address. Another hymn was then sung, and prayer offered by the Rev. Dr. A. Thomson (of Edinburgh).

Sir C. Eardley took the chair at the conclusion of these devotional exercises, and the business of the day was proceeded with.

Dr. Isaac Da Costa addressed the Conference on the subject of Holland. He said he came to England with Israel in his right hand and Holland in the other, and with both deep in his heart; and he fondly cherished the hope that the Christian alliance between England and Holland might be cemented more strongly. He then briefly reviewed the progress of religion in Holland. Amidst the greatest persecution

three Universities arose in Holland—those of Leyden, Groningen, and Utrecht. He would not be accused of national prejudice; for he could not boast of being a descendant of the Dutch heroes who were of the stock of Japheth, because he was from the stock of Ham; but he professed the highest admiration for the glorious William of Orange. He commented upon the influence of the works of Erskine, Bunyan, Milton, Newton, Calvin, Luther, Bolingbroke, and others in Holland—the writings of Bunyan, he said, were known there almost as well as here.

The Rev. P. Latrobe presented a statement on Bohemia, showing how in former times that nation had contributed to enlighten England in the principles of Protestantism and genuine Christianity.

The Rev. M. Koebner offered a few remarks on Germany. As the bottom of the sea was covered with water, so was Germany covered with unbelief. The Bible did not hold the place which it does in England; in fact, it was a school-book only, and after that period of youth had passed away, the Bible was almost universally laid aside and never read.

Sir Culling E. Eardley referred to the intention which existed in the minds of various members of the Alliance to establish periodicals similar to the *Evangelical Christendom*, in the French, Dutch, German, and Italian languages. He had no doubt that great good would result from such periodicals. A resolution on this subject was moved by the Rev. Dr. Redpath, and seconded by the Rev. James Clunie.

The Rev. Adolphe Monod introduced a resolution in favour of the origination, by some enterprising bookseller, of an almanack for Christendom, to give general intelligence of the Church of Christ. The resolution was formally moved by Albert Windsor, Esq., and seconded by W. A. Hankey, Esq.

The Rev. A. Monod said, that as the time was limited, he would not read a paper which he had prepared on the subject of sympathy with persecuted brethren, but merely make a few general observations. The proposition submitted to the London committee by the Paris committee was, that the Evangelical Alliance should undertake the defence of any brother throughout the world who might be persecuted for the Saviour's cause. The two reasons developed in favour of the proposition were these—the advantage to be derived from it by persecuted brethren, and the great obligation lying on every Christian conscience to do everything in their power to alleviate, and, if possible, to end their sufferings. The second reason was drawn from the advantage which he thought the Alliance would derive from such a kind of common action; and he remembered being present at the birth of the Alliance, when the question of common action was the most difficult.

Sir Culling E. Eardley briefly referred to the case of Count Guicciardini, who was at present staying at his (Sir Culling's) own house, and stated, that several other Christians had been imprisoned for reading the Bible, including a subject of England. In consequence of this, Sir Culling had recently had an interview with Lord Palmerston, who he trusted would use his influence to secure liberty to Christians in Florence.

Dr. Urwick moved a resolution on the subject of the revival of religion in continental countries, which was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Froud. Although he had joined the Alliance somewhat late, he could but express the pleasure he had felt in being present at these confidential meetings; they had witnessed much Christian sense, manly piety, earnest and scriptural love.

G. J. Morris, Esq., moved a resolution, that a deputation, consisting of certain gentlemen whose names were mentioned, should be sent from the Alliance to the annual meeting of the German Church Union at Elberfeld, to be holden on the 16th and 17th inst. Sir Thomas Bloomfield seconded the resolution, and it was passed unanimously. Dr. Marriot, of Baha, Switzerland, hoped that a decided protest would be made by their brethren, seeing that the first paragraph of the regulations of the Inner mission of Germany prohibited any efforts against the Roman Catholic Church.

The Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel moved a resolution of sympathy with the Waldensian Church in the valleys of Piedmont; also congratulating them on the liberty which they now possess to worship God according to their own consciences. John Henderson, Esq., seconded the resolution; and the Rev. M. Revel, Moderator of the Waldensian Church, offered a few observations in connexion therewith.

The Rev. Mr. Anderson moved a resolution of sympathy with foreign Christian brethren destitute of pastoral oversight, which was seconded by George Atkinson, Esq. M. Adolphe Monod said, that Mr. Macfie, who suggested at a previous meeting that an Evangelical liturgy should be prepared for such brethren as those mentioned in the resolution, who were deprived of the advantages of a Christian ministry, had requested him to take up the subject. He (M. Monod) thought such a liturgy could not be prepared by the Alliance itself, without involving some discussion on the basis of their common faith. Some of the members, however, who entered into the idea suggested, might take it up, and endeavour to carry it out; and he was commissioned to say, that in the event of any arrangements being made for that purpose, Mr. Macfie had the means of assisting in the matter with a rather large sum of money.

The Rev. E. R. Brooke moved a resolution in favour of a scheme to originate a Foreign Protestant Aid Fund, to assist distressed Christians in various lands; and an additional resolution, that be referred to the Council to consider whether a Conference similar to that which has now been held by the

Alliance should be convened by the several Missionary Societies early in the spring. The Rev. Mr. Shirley, father of the late Bishop of Sodor and Man, seconded the former resolution; and Dr. Steane seconded the latter. M. Meyrius appealed to British Christians on behalf of their suffering brethren in Italy. In Florence, some ten or twelve of them had to be lately imprisoned; five of these were working men, and their families were left without the means of support. He should feel deeply grateful for any assistance which the Christians of this country might feel disposed to render. The chairman headed the subscription list with a contribution of £5.

Sir Culling E. Eardley referred to the question of American slavery. The Council had carefully considered the subject of a deputation going to America from the Alliance, but they feared it might be productive of more harm than benefit; but the question must be left with the American brethren themselves.

Dr. Baird said that if a deputation would honour them with a visit, he had no doubt they would be well received. There was no desire on his part, and that of the American brethren generally, that silence should be maintained on the question of slavery by their English brethren; but they did expect that whatever controversy might take place upon the subject should be conducted in a Christian spirit. He thought that a deputation of the right sort of men would tend to unite the Christians of the two countries. If the initiative, however, was to be taken by America in this matter, he would rather that an invitation for a visit from British Christians should come from the committee at New York than from himself. He utterly repudiated the notion, that the Christians of the Northern States looked with a favourable eye upon slavery; they abhorred it as much as Englishmen. The difference that existed between them was simply a question of prudence—what were the best means to adopt in the abolition of the slave-trade?

Sir Culling Eardley thought the conversation had better not be continued. He would simply ask Dr. Baird, whether he thought a deputation to America would have a tendency to promote Christian union? He did not want an answer now, but he would like a reply to the question when any advices were sent from New York.

The Rev. Dr. Krummacher, in moving a resolution in relation to Christian union, delivered a brief and energetic speech, which elicited much applause. Professor Baup, in seconding the resolution, said: An angel tongue could not tell the joy that himself and his brethren had experienced on the present delightful occasion. He breathed a fervent prayer that God would greatly honour the blessed Evangelical Alliance.

Mr. Farmer presented the report of the Finance Committee, which stated that although the yearly contributions of the general fund were increasing and the expenditure was diminishing, the revenue was smaller in amount than what was required to maintain the association in full efficiency; and the debt of £530, due to the friends, was left unreduced since the last report. To clear off the debt, and discharge the pecuniary liabilities of the Organization, except those of the present Conference, the sum of £450 must be collected; and the committee recommended that an appeal should be made to the various subdivisions, especially those whence contributions had not been lately received. The committee thankfully acknowledged the receipt of £200 from the Foreign Evangelization Committee, and other large sums from individual friends, towards the expenses of the present Conference, which had all been met except about £80. A large stock of publications was in the possession of the Conference, which, though costly, could not be realized by sale; and, as they contained much valuable matter, the committee suggested that the Council should be empowered to distribute as many sets as they might think fit among public libraries, in the United Kingdom and elsewhere.—The report was then referred to the Council, and recommended to their early attention.

On the motion of Dr. Wilson, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Johnstone, a proposal was referred to the Council, recommending the various divisions of the Alliance to take into consideration the propriety of holding another œcumenical meeting in the year 1853.

A resolution relative to the publication of the Conference proceedings—another of sympathy with absent bereaved friends—others in acknowledgment of the Divine protection in travelling of friendly hospitality, of obligation to the chairman, secretaries, &c.—with a few valedictory words from Sir Culling and Dr. Steane, concluded the business. A French hymn was then sung, and the Benediction pronounced by the Rev. T. Birks, and the Conference terminated.

As an appropriate conclusion to the meetings of the Conference the members of the Alliance held, on the evening of Wednesday, a united communion service in the Music-hall, Store-street. The Rev. F. Martin, pastor of the French Protestant church in St. Martin's-le-grand, presided. Passages of Scripture were read, prayers offered, and addresses delivered in the English, French, and German languages.

The next day (Thursday), in pursuance of a general invitation to the members of the Alliance and public advertisement, a great number of persons paid a visit to the Belvidere Park, near Epsom, the seat of Sir Culling Eardley. Three services were held in Tower Church, which stands on the estate. In the morning, the Pastor Monod preached a sermon in the French language, and, it may be added, in the French style—the subject being the tears of St. Paul (Acts xx.) After a short interval, the little

church was again crowded to excess to hear Mr. Binney. This English service was introduced by the reading of a reformed liturgy, and the singing of several hymns by an efficient choir. Mr. Binney began in an unusually low tone of voice to explain that, in anticipation of that service, he had written a discourse suitable for the occasion, and which he had in his pocket; but that, owing to the fact of his audience having had one sermon already, and he himself having been shut up for some two hours in a heated atmosphere, he would let it remain where it was, and instead thereof, give his audience some familiar remarks on a different topic. With this introduction, he announced for his text two passages from the New Testament—1 Corinthians iii. 15, and 2 Peter i. 10, 11—reading them together, thus:—"If any man's work shall be burned he shall suffer loss; but he himself shall be saved, yet so as by fire."—"If ye do these things ye shall never fall; for so shall an entrance be ministered unto you abundantly into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." The service over, the company repaired to dinner—those who had been invited to Sir Culling's mansion, and the rest to a spacious marquee, where a choice cold collation had been provided for 200 persons at the rate of 2s. 6d. each. Those who dined in the mansion were treated with a view of the rarities and beauties treasured up in the various apartments, including the picture-gallery and library. A German service was held in the evening, Dr. Krummacher being the preacher, and the audience nearly as numerous as before.

RUSE OF A ROMISH PERVERT ON THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—A long correspondence, arising out of the publication of a letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury, respecting the orders of foreign Protestant clergymen, has just been published. It appears that about the 19th of June, the Archbishop of Canterbury received a letter from a person signing himself "W. Francis," but whose real name appears to be William Rees Francis Gawthorn—professing himself a convert from Dissent to the Established Church, but who had really gone from the Establishment to Rome—complaining of the disrespectful tone in which the Bishop of London had spoken of "those excellent foreign clergymen" now visiting this country, and asking if his Grace also considered them "mere laymen?"—intimating that if they were not recognised as "truly pastors," he must withdraw his allegiance from the Church. The archbishop replied in a note marked "private," in which, after expressing his disapproval of the tone of censure in which Mr. "Francis" had alluded to the Bishop of London, he says: "I hardly imagine that there are two bishops on the bench, or one clergyman in fifty throughout our Church, who would deny the validity of the orders of these clergy solely on account of their wanting the imposition of episcopal hands; and I am sure that you have misunderstood the import." The archbishop, having learnt that his letter, although marked "private," had been shown in several quarters by a person bearing the name of Gawthorn, sent his chaplain to the address given by Mr. "Francis," to make inquiries on the subject, and the chaplain found, on a second call, a letter prepared for him containing the following passage:

"I was informed, on my return home this evening, that a gentleman had called and inquired for Mr. Francis. You no doubt wish to know if it was I who addressed Dr. Sumner lately, with respect to the sentiments of his brethren in regard to the 'foreign pastors.' I beg to say that I did write to Dr. Sumner on that subject, with a view to the benefit of a relative whom I am trying to convert (for I am myself a Catholic), and that I omitted my surname in the signature of my letter, in case it should defeat the object I had in view, for I have thought it was possible that Dr. Sumner might have heard my name, and might know that I was a Catholic, which would probably have prevented his giving me the information I desired. I much respect Dr. Sumner personally, though I confess none whatever for 'the Church of England,' and I am much obliged to him for his courteous reply to my note. If it is thought that the course I pursued in this matter was unjustifiable, or, 'doing evil that good may come,' I can only say, that I did not think so, nor did others who are better able to judge. I have only shown the letter to personal friends, for whose conversion to the Church I am most anxious.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, W. R. FRANCIS GAWTHORN."

It turns out that Mr. Gawthorn subsequently addressed a letter to the Rev. Cyril W. Page, incumbent of Christ Church, Westminster, one of the persons he seems to have been anxious to "convert," directing attention to the passages we have above given from the Archbishop's letter, and observing, "I cannot believe that those who wish to be Catholic in heart and doctrine will much longer put faith or confidence in such an episcopate and such a system. I can show the above letter to any one who wishes to see it; and you are at liberty to make any private use of the information I have given you, short of communicating it to Protestant bishops." I know it to be a fact, that Dr. Maltby (of Durham) has contributed largely towards the support of several Dissenting congregations, and it is said that some of his brethren have acted in a similar manner." Mr. Page replied at some length, rejecting with indignation Mr. Francis Gawthorn's offer,—"I have no hesitation," said he, "about the answer which I ought to give to such a letter, coming from such a person. I refuse your offer, and I reject your confidence." Mr. Page also thought it his duty to send a copy of Mr. Gawthorn's letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the correspondence has been forwarded to the papers through the archbishop's chaplain.

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS OF BIRMINGHAM.—A numerous meeting of the Roman Catholics of this town

was held in the Corn Exchange on Friday night, for the purpose of marking the high sense they entertained of the services rendered to their religion by Dr. Newman's recent Lectures on the present position of Catholicism in England. It was announced on the cards by which the audience were admitted, that "the Lord Bishop of Birmingham" would preside; and at eight o'clock Dr. Ullathorne, accompanied by Dr. Newman, Dr. Weedall, and other Roman ecclesiastics, entered the hall amid vehement cheering. Mr. W. H. Wilberforce was also present. Dr. Weedall proposed the following resolution:—"That the thanks of the Catholic clergy and laity of Birmingham are due, and are hereby tendered, to the very Rev. Dr. Newman, for his recent course of lectures on the present position of Catholicism in England, and with the expression of their admiration of the lectures, they wished to join their sense of the honour conferred upon them in his having selected Birmingham as their place of delivery." Dr. Newman, on presenting himself, was received with immense acclamations. He said, it was a curious thing for him to say, but though he was now of mature age, and had been very busy in many ways, this was the first time in his life that he had ever received any praise. He had been in other places, and done works elsewhere, before being a Catholic, but there was no response, no sympathy. It was not the fault of the people, for they could not respond. Some instruments could only make beautiful music, and some from their very nature could only make a noise. So it was with such a body as that to which he once belonged—they could only make a noise—no echo, no response, no beautiful music. Dr. Ullathorne, on rising, was enthusiastically applauded, and three cheers were given for the "Bishop of Birmingham." He commenced by alluding to his diocese—that diocese of which he was the bishop—and it was in that capacity that they had greeted him [cheers]. He was, alas! a proscribed outlaw—a rejected person [cries of "Never!"]. He was one dead, positively dead to the law—by the laws of this country [cries of "Shame!"]. Nevertheless he lived, and they recognised his existence. What had been the result of the late agitation and law-making? Those titles of which so much had been said would have been little heard of but for the agitation to which he alluded. With regard to the Irish, their habit had always been merely to salute their bishops as the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, &c., but now, at this moment, an Irishman would consider it as treason to his church, if, in speaking of his bishop, he did not designate him as the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, or the Lord Bishop of Derry [cheers]. In England the result had been, that to the knowledge of every man had been brought a fact which otherwise might have been concealed—that there was in this country, rising, and being developed, a power which could not be overcome—the power of that ancient church of which they had heard and read so much, and of which they saw the great works all around them. The agitation had also aroused drowsy Catholics, and those who felt no zeal for their faith—it had thrown Catholics more prominently together, and had united the Catholics of England and Ireland, clergy and laity, in a more intimate manner than was ever before known. What the Church of Rome wanted was not territorial titles; it was not to be called "Lord, Lord," for which they contended. "Your Grace" and "My Lord" were the titles which the Government readily gave to the Catholic bishops of Ireland and the colonies, but they were not the titles they contended for in this country; in this country a Catholic bishop was not a baron, nor did he hold, in any sense of the constitution of England, a territorial title, for a territorial title was one that emanated from the Sovereign, but Catholic titles, which, more correctly speaking, were designations, were derived from spiritual authority—they related to office, not to territory. After lamenting the want of church accommodation, Dr. Ullathorne concluded by expressing his cordial thanks for the kind and affectionate manner in which he had been received.

THE DEAN OF BRISTOL ON LITURGICAL REFORM.—At a meeting, on Friday evening last, of the Plymouth Church Reform Association, a letter from Dr. Gilbert Elliott, Dean of Bristol, to Mr. Bennett, a leading member of the society, was read by that gentleman. The Dean thus emphatically repudiates the notion that the formularies of the Church are unalterable, and claims for the whole nation, as represented by Parliament, a right in her government:—

"If I had thought that the Church of England claimed from me assent to its Prayer-book and formularies, as something so fully and infallibly declaratory of the truth, and so perfect as the channel of grace, or the vehicle of worship, as not to admit of change, or to permit even question of change, I had never accepted the ministry at its hands. If it could be proved to me now that such was the sense in which the assent was demanded, I should at once cease to be a minister in its communion. . . . As to my own self, and so far as our formularies bear upon my own opinions, I confess that I can very fully assent to, and that I require no change in them. But when the doubt is often expressed to me whether I can honestly hold the opinions which are known to be mine, and yet assent to the formularies of the Church—and when I see the Tractarians vehemently protesting that they believe their anti-Christian figments to be not only in full consonance with, but the true expression of, our formularies, then I cannot but help hoping, not necessarily for alteration of our formularies, but for such expression by the people of England as to what the meaning of the language of their Church is, in all its formularies, as shall make it impossible that the disbelief in God's word and rejection of his grace, which Tractarianism is, shall find place or advocacy in our pulpits. I do trust most sincerely, I pray most anxiously, that in the present autumn steps may be

taken to rivet the attention of the people of England upon the Tractarian treachery to our Church, and to God our Saviour. . . . I imagine that alteration in the Liturgy or formularies will scarcely be conceded. I fear that success would only be purchased by means which would lead eventually to the State ceasing to recognise an Established Church. But I think some such declaration or movement against the Tractarian views may be obtained as shall tend to purge our Church of that unhallowed leaven. Under all circumstances, however, let me beg you and your friends to consider whether the priesthood, as a divine institution, and partaking of a sacerdotal character, be not the root to which you should sedulously and exclusively apply the axe. Let me warn you against attempts which, as I understand, are about to be made to sever the government of the Church (it still remaining "the Establishment") from the control of the legislature. . . . Of all the absurd misapprehensions which have ever been permitted to circulate unquestioned and to find acceptance, that seems to me to be the most absurd, which takes it for granted that no English citizen, not belonging to the Established Church, ought to have a voice as to what the Established Church ought to be.

SECESSION OF THE DUKE OF NORFOLK FROM THE ROMISH CHURCH.—It has for some time been rumoured that the head of the Catholic nobility had resolved on seceding from the church of his ancestors, and that occasional attendance at Crown-court Kirk had been instrumental to this end. It is now stated that the Duke and Duchess, with their daughter, Lady Adeliza Howard, have attended at the parish church of Arundel, and last Sunday took the sacrament. The *Tablet* of Saturday last accepts the announcement, and says:—

In the high storm which has lately blown over these islands a dead bough, that was long swinging and awaying backwards and forwards, to the great injury of that part of the tree which had the misfortune to bear its weight, has been blown off, and now lies on the ground ready for any purpose to which dead and unsound timber can be applied. In other words, the Duke of Norfolk has become openly what he has long been secretly—that is, a Protestant. A few months ago, at the very time that he was privately trying to coerce his son, Lord Arundel, into a betrayal of the Catholic cause, by threatening his own apostasy, he was publicly affecting to be a Catholic; and, in the character (falsely assumed) of a Catholic, was presuming to condemn the "Papal aggression." He is now known for what he is, and for what he has always been. It is our hope that some more dead limbs—if indeed, they are irretrievably dead—may be blown off before long. The people we speak of have no value in themselves, nor are they capable of doing harm, except in the character of traitors. In the course of last session, when another of these dead boughs was making a speech in the House of Lords, a Protestant peer thus, rather coarsely, addressed one of the "Superintendents":—"If that fellow leaves the Catholic Church, I hope your lordship won't admit him into ours." The Duke of Norfolk, however, has been admitted, and is, we think, a very proper person for Mr. Sumner to exercise jurisdiction over.

The *Times*, anticipating this line of remark, observes,—"At this particular moment such an event is full of much significance, and may possibly be ominous of consequences more inimical to the spread of the Roman Catholic faith than any which have been dreamt of in the philosophy of our Wisemans and Cullens."

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD is engaged on a tour of observation in Switzerland, and intends to carry his researches through the Papal States, as supplementary to the celebrated Gladstone letters.

THE WESLEYAN REFORMERS.—The removal of Dr. Beaumont from Hinde-street Chapel has been made the occasion of a striking expression of attachment to his person and ministry. At a crowded public meeting in that chapel, the sum of £175 was presented to the doctor. A £50 note was also presented to Mrs. Beaumont, the offering of a few of many provincial friends, who had started, some time since, a penny testimonial fund, which the Doctor represented. In his valedictory speech, Dr. Beaumont said:—"I hope that the ministers of the Methodist community will not be separated from the Methodist people; I hope the ministers will not take one way and the people another. I hope in God that the union will be maintained. If, however, such a catastrophe should ever happen that the ministers and the people go asunder, where shall I be found? I have no doubt, with the people! [loud and protracted cheering.]" The Leeds Bazaar was closed on Saturday evening, having realized nearly £400, and leaving enough articles to constitute another bazaar. Several great meetings have been held since the rising of the Conference.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF A WESLEYAN PREACHER.—While Mr. Barnard Slater, a supernumerary Wesleyan minister of Macclesfield, was walking to Alderley chapel to preach, he stumbled at a descent of the road, and fell heavily. His spectacles were broken by the fall, and the glasses cut deeply into the flesh; he was taken up insensible, and died a few days after, in his seventy-third year.

A MODEST PROPOSAL.—A writer in the *Morning Herald*, of Friday last, gravely suggests that the surplus funds of the Great Exhibition should be devoted to the completion of the spires of certain churches in Knightsbridge and Kensington; and if anything should then be left, that it might be appropriated to the building of a new church in the same destitute districts!

A BISHOP FOR SIERRA LEONE.—The Rev. Owen Emery Vidal, perpetual curate of Holy Trinity, Arlington, Sussex, has been nominated as the Bishop of Sierra Leone. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Government have signified their consent to Mr. Vidal's consecration, if a moderate endowment can be secured.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

SCARBOROUGH.—The first anniversary of the Bar Congregational Church has been celebrated by a series of religious services. On Wednesday, the 27th ult., a sermon was preached by the Rev. Newman Hall, B.A., of Hull. On the following Friday a public tea-meeting was held in the Town Hall, Sir William Lowthrop in the chair; when addresses were delivered by Revs. George Smith, of London, Newman Hall, Robert Balgarnie, of Cheshunt College (the newly-appointed minister), and several ministers of the town. On Sunday the Rev. George Smith preached to crowded congregations. The collections altogether amounted to £120. This beautiful and commodious place of worship has been erected to meet the increasing wants of the town, and at the urgent request of visitors who come here during the summer months. The cost of the building, including £1,000 for ground, is £4,573, more than half of which has already been subscribed, and vigorous efforts are now being made to liquidate the remaining debt.—*From a Correspondent.*

STAINLAND, YORKSHIRE.—On Thursday the extinction of a debt on Providence chapel, Stainland, was celebrated by religious and social services. The Rev. R. Skinner, of Huddersfield, preached in the afternoon. In the evening a public meeting was held under the presidency of John Crossley, Esq., Mayor of Halifax. The meeting was addressed by Mr. John Edwards, Revs. R. Moffett, Hirst, Raston, E. Mellor, M.A., Mr. Watson, and Mr. B. Mellor. A paper was read stating that since 1846 the congregation had met all the expenses of maintaining public worship, paid the interest of money lent upon the chapel, and £130 per annum towards the principal; the sum remaining to be paid was £400. After a numerously attended tea-party, held between the services, it was easy to perceive that this sum would be obtained, and at the close of the meeting the chairman announced that the subscriptions and collections were sufficient for the purpose.

EAST END, NEAR LYMINGTON, HANTS.—This chapel, on the borders of the New Forest, where the late Rev. Richard Adams, commonly known as "Holy Adams," spent the last fifteen years of his self-denying life, having been newly roofed and floored, with the addition of a vestry, was re-opened for public worship on the 1st instant, when the Rev. D. E. Ford, of Manchester, preached to an overflowing congregation: the Rev. Messrs. Martin of Lymington; Burt, of Beaulieu; and Lloyd of Lymington, conducted the devotional parts of the service.

THE REV. J. G. ROGERS, B.A., has resigned the pastoral charge of the Independent church, meeting in St. James's chapel, Newcastle, having accepted an invitation from an Independent church at Ashton, Lancashire, to become their pastor. Mr. Rogers will leave Newcastle in about three weeks.

ROYDEN.—Yesterday week, the Rev. W. C. Frith was publicly set apart to the pastoral office over the Independent church there. The Rev. Robert Holden, of Hadham, the Rev. Thomas Hill, of Cheshunt, the Rev. T. Finch, of Harlow (in the absence of the Rev. J. H. Bowhary, of Hertford), the Rev. Dr. Stowell, President of Cheshunt College, and the Rev. William Ellis, of Hoddesdon, conducted the service.

M. VICTOR HUGO ON AMERICAN SLAVERY.—M. Victor Hugo, says the *Weekly News*, has lately addressed a letter to Mrs. M. W. Chapman, a lady distinguished for her services in the ranks of the Abolitionists of America. The following is our contemporary's translation:—

Madame—I have scarcely anything to add to your letter. I would cheerfully sign every line of it. Pursue your holy work. You have with you all great souls and all good hearts. You are pleased to believe and to assure me that my voice, in this august cause of slavery, will be listened to by the great American people, whom I love so profoundly, and whose destinies, I am fain to think, are closely linked with the mission of France. You desire me to lift up my voice.

I will do it at once, and I will do it on all occasions. I agree with you in thinking that within a definite time that within a time not distant, the United States will repudiate slavery with horror. Slavery in such a country! Can there be an incongruity more monstrous? Barbarism installed in the very heart of a society which is itself the affirmation of civilization; liberty bearing a chain; blasphemy echoing from the altar; the collar of the negro chained to the pedestal of Washington! It is a thing unheard of. I say more, it is impossible. Such a spectacle would destroy itself. The light of the nineteenth century alone is enough to destroy it.

What! slavery sanctioned by law among that illustrious people who for seventy years have measured the progress of civilization by their march, demonstrated democracy by their power, and liberty by their prosperity! Slavery in the United States! It is the duty of this republic to set such a bad example no longer. It is a shame, and she was never born to bow her head. It is not when slavery is taking leave of old nations, that it should be received by the new. What! When slavery is departing from Turkey, shall it rest in America? What! Drive it from the hearth of Omar, and adopt it at the hearth of Franklin? No! No! No!

There is an inflexible logic which develops more or less slowly, which fashions, which redresses according to a mysterious plan, perceptible only to great spirits, the facts, the men, the laws, the morals, the people; or better, under all human things, there are things divine.

Let all those great souls who love the United States, as a country, be re-assured. The United States must renounce slavery, or they must renounce liberty. They cannot renounce liberty. They must renounce slavery or renounce the gospel. They will never renounce the gospel!

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE VIOLENT DISSOLUTION OF THE FREE CONGREGATIONS OF AUSTRIA, AND THE FANATICAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE CATHOLIC CLERGY AGAINST PROTESTANTISM IN IRELAND.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I mentioned in my first letter on the religious oppressions in Germany, that Popery and absolutism would make further encroachments, and commit similar violent persecutions, even in Protestant countries, particularly when it was once clear that Prussia, the chief Protestant power in the centre of Europe, had subjected herself to Catholicism. Ere my lines could find their way to the press, events occurred which confirmed my anticipations, showing the evil results which ensue when civilized peoples do not assist each other in upholding the first humanitarian principles; and religious liberty is certainly the first of these. The two most important events of that class are, the violent suppression of the Free Congregations in Austria, and the incitements to insurrection on the part of the Irish Catholic clergy against Protestant England, supported, as the leaders undoubtedly are, by Austrian diplomatists and their confederates. At first sight, these events appear to be unconnected, but they really flow from the same source of religious and political absolutism.

The King of Prussia abandoned the historical mission of his State by refusing to take the Imperial dignity offered to him in 1849, and the Prussian Government will and must sink lower in its struggle against the progressive tendencies of the age, which it has betrayed; and even now, to obtain a brief respite for its shadow of power, it has retrograded behind Frederick the Great and behind the first Reformation. It will shrink more and more, till it shortly becomes the mere electoral vassal of the House of Hapsburg. There is evidence of this retrogression in the facts that men of the so-called "constitutional party" have been prosecuted for applying some words of Frederick the Great to the present state of affairs, and that Luther's writings on the duties of princes towards their people have been seized by the police. Since, therefore, Prussia has become the abject vassal of Austria, and can no longer have rank as an independent power in Germany, the Government will annihilate, with the strong hand or Jesuitical refinement, all the fruits of Protestantism and its mental liberty. In Germany, Protestantism engendered the great systems of philosophy and science; in England, it took a more practical form, and produced constitutional liberty, and a commercial power which governs the world. For, emancipated mental life takes peculiar forms in different nations; each nation becoming a peculiar source, discharging its mental produce into the common sea of humanity. German philosophy has produced a popular fruit in a truly humanitarian religion—the Reformation of the Nineteenth Century.

In the sixteenth century, the House of Hapsburg oppressed the Reformation, and, as a consequence, it was pushed by degrees out of Germany, and forced to find support in uncivilized nations. How great, then, must be its hatred of the humanitarian principles of the new Reformation; how great its sense of danger to see its despotism, and the blind obedience and superstitions of its Catholic populations, crumble away. Is it to be wondered at that Metternich punished the partisans of that Reformation in Austria, and that the Jesuits considered the principles of the Free Congregations more dangerous than those of the original Protestant Church? The greater the progress of humanity, and the more refined the principles of morals which it engenders, the mightier is that genius which takes a stand against barbarism and despotism, and the more decided is the desire of the nations to use the divine gifts of true Christian love and liberty. The House of Hapsburg has never been at a loss to find or devise the means of oppressing the Free Catholic Congregations, considering there is no dynasty in Europe which is so grey in experience of those cruelties, treacheries, and crimes, which suppress free thought, for no dynasty has a past so ominous and dark. The policy of the House of Hapsburg in 1848 shows that it did not shrink from the most atrocious crimes. Need I do more than mention the employment of banditti to assassinate Kossuth? The cesspool of such a diplomacy and Jesuitism as that of Hapsburg could alone produce a monster like Haynau. From the murder of the noble Huss down to our day, one deep stream of blood flows through the government of that house. Volumes might be written to give a complete list of their cruelties, perjuries, and assassinations. Each page of their history, since the Reformation, is spotted with blood. Who, even now, can think calmly of the heroes of the Thirty Years' War, which made Germany a waste for a century? Who can think, without a shudder, of the atrocities of the Second Ferdinand on the Protestants of Bohemia, where not a fourth part of that once prosperous and well-educated people remained after the wholesale murders, persecutions, and banishments of that monarch? Who can think, without the deepest pain, of the fatal lot of Styria and Salzburg—countries once almost entirely

Protestant, now lingering away in the fetters of Popery by nameless persecutions—of the wholesale murder of Protestants in Eperies—of the dragonade in Silesia? The diabolical principles of that house will appear more clearly when the future removes the veil which partially covers the crimes of our times.

Before the events of 1848, it was impossible to procure admission for the new Reformation in Austria. Metternich set a price on my head if I dared to cross the Austrian frontier; and no member of a Free Congregation, in any part of Germany, was permitted to travel in Austria. In the month of September, 1848, I hastened to Vienna, and found Free Congregations established there and at Gratz. Others were subsequently formed. I had, in spite of the more liberal Government of that time, to struggle with the greatest difficulties; for the Catholic priests incited the fanatical part of the population against me, particularly at Gratz. No inhabitant, on that account, ventured to let me a place for holding my first lectures, and I was obliged to preach in a riding school (which could not be readily set on fire), or in the open air. Men, full of enthusiasm for the cause of religious freedom, walked by my side and protected me, in spite of the threats and curses of the clergy. After the fall of Vienna, in October, 1848, my reforming efforts were cut short; and I went to Catholic Bavaria, where I continued them with success.

Immediately after the fall of Vienna, the Free Congregations were forbidden the exercise of their worship and meeting, the court-martial authorities declaring that they had no lawful existence under the monarchy. The minister Stadion, so much praised and held up to the admiration of free England—the author of the famous constitution, now no more—spoke the following remarkable words to the *Vorstand* of the Free Congregations of Vienna:—"Considering the sufficient number of religious confessions that are tolerated in Austria, new congregations would be a luxury. The members of these congregations may easily re-unite themselves with those having a lawful existence in the monarchy, or live without religion at all if they prefer." A noble instance of the Christian faith of an Austrian minister!

The Free Congregations, however, did not dissolve themselves at the hint of the Minister, and a cruel persecution was commenced. One clergyman was obliged to save himself by flight. Another, Pauli by name, was imprisoned, and afterwards removed to a mad-house, where no one was allowed to speak to him, or even to see him. The Wardens of the Congregations were deposed from their office, and one of the most active of them thrown into prison. In May, 1849, the Consistory Court of the Archbishop of Vienna summoned a member of a Free Congregation who wished that his dead child should be buried according to the new ritual. The man obeyed the summons, was kept in custody for a long time, and when he was at last liberated, he ascertained that two officers had entered the house, forced themselves into the room where his wife was lying dangerously ill, and took away the body of the child to bury it in the Catholic cemetery according to the form of the old ritual. These are some of the cruelties committed by the Catholic clergy against dissenters in all those countries where government gives them the power to do so; and yet, forsooth, Cardinals Wiseman and the Irish Catholic clergy presume to speak of Protestant persecutions! The Free Congregations grew in spite of Austrian persecution, and, in the beginning of the present year, the congregations of Vienna alone numbered 10,000 souls. The growth and spread of the principles of the Reformation caused the ministry of Schwarzenburg to dispense with the first article of that Constitution which was granted by the reigning monarch, and which guaranteed religious liberty to all Austrian subjects, and the Free Congregations were suppressed in August, 1851.

While the Austrian Government in this way tries to suppress the principles of the Reformation, it at the same time endeavours to revenge itself on the English people and Government, and to prepare embarrassments for them with the view to divert attention from the state of the continent, by supporting the Irish Catholic clergy in their reactionary and violent tendencies; for it need hardly be remarked that the Pope and his counsellors are mere tools of Austria. Cardinal Wiseman was congratulated officially, though not publicly, at the end of last year, in Austria; or, to speak more plainly, there is scarcely any doubt that he was sent to England by that Government. Can there be doubt on that point with the recent striking manifestations of the progress of Popery, that the waves of the counter-revolution of the continent have already washed the soil of Great Britain?

Can this Protestant nation look with apathy on these religious persecutions in Germany? Is this a time for ease? Austria is the vassal of Russia. Russian barbarism and Roman Jesuitism are allies that will find a way to the morals of nations to poison them by brutal force and sensuality. Bear this in mind, that Catholic absolutism, having subjected the chief Protestant power in Germany, will never cease to cast its revengeful eye on England. Let, then, the free Protestant people of Great Britain and the United States of America endea-

your, by earnest and enlightened means, to uphold the principles of religious liberty in Germany; and to oppose, with all their power, the suppression of the Free Congregations in Germany. Lend us the mighty power of your sympathy, and it will not be long before the Reformation finds its way to Ireland and to Italy.

In conclusion, permit me a word of explanation as to a double position which I have taken in reference to my present agitation on behalf of religious liberty. As the founder of the Free Congregations, I stand on purely religious ground; there, I have nothing to do with any political party. But, while I am agitating for the principles of the religious liberty and self-government of all Christian confessions, I have deemed it to be my duty, as well as my interest, to enter into a closer connexion with those leaders of the German popular party who have embraced the same principles. I therefore take this opportunity of stating that I shall, in both of these capacities—as the founder of the Free Congregations, and as a member of the German Agitation Union of London—continue the publication of facts which bear on the religious liberties of the continent of Europe.

I remain, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

JOHANNES RONGE.

Lower Mount Cottage, Lower Heath,
Hampstead, Sept. 3, 1851.

It will afford me pleasure to give any information in answer to letters sent to the above address. I am at home on Fridays from 11 to 12 o'clock.

THE BLACK REGIMENTS AT HONDURAS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Inquiries having been made by parties interested, relative to statements which I but very imperfectly put forth during the late sessions of the Peace Congress held in London, it has been thought desirable that I should communicate their substance somewhat more distinctly through your medium.

In discussing the topic of non-intervention on the part of one State in the affairs of another, the question of the African squadron naturally presented itself. I then alluded to facts, not hitherto noticed, in relation to the *emancipados*, which have fallen under my own observation during a residence of about thirteen years in Central America,—the greater part of which were spent at Belize, in British Honduras. They are as follows:—

The, so-called, liberated Africans, brought into that port by our cruisers, after their rescue from slavers on the middle passage, are commonly distributed among the inhabitants of the settlement, who, in consideration of board and clothing, are entitled to their gratuitous services for the first two or three years at least. But before this general distribution takes place, under the direction of the officers of the Crown, a selection of all the more promising youths and active men is made for the army, constituting the royal share of the spoil, and leaving only the least serviceable men, and all the women and young girls, to be allotted to parties who may happen to find most favour in official quarters.

The recruits thus obtained are forthwith marched to the barracks, and enlisted as *Volunteers* in our black regiments, for terms varying from twenty-five to thirty years; and before they can speak a single word of English, and often before they are fourteen years of age, they are consigned to a state of irrevocable slavery, little, if at all better than that of the plantation negro, only it is disguised under the name and insignia of military glory, which, in this case, but very partially conceals the demoralization, drudgery, and thralldom of the soldier's life.

It is true that the official chaplain to the garrison is soon called in to perform a ceremony by which these poor creatures are said to be made *Christians*, &c.; and that a modicum of instruction is imparted to them by the duly-appointed military schoolmaster, as well as by the drill sergeant; all means supposed to have, more or less, a civilizing tendency: but it must not be lost sight of that, among other counteracting agencies, the *army regulations admit of the marriage of only a very small number of the men*—a privilege which is granted to a few at the option of a superior officer. I leave your readers to form their own estimate of this enormous evil, and to reflect upon its moral tendency in the abstract; I have to do with facts.

Besides the injury to the men themselves, one of the actual results of this procedure is the ruin and demoralization of a comparatively large portion of the female population of Belize. It may readily be imagined that the once-liberated Africans keep up an acquaintance with their fellow-countrywomen, with whom they still experience a communion in misfortune. But it will scarcely be credited in this country, that the same strict military discipline which forbids many of our African soldiers to marry, tolerates the nightly presence, in the barrack room, of scores of the most debased of these and other loose women, who are systematically collected together at early dawn, and driven away in a herd before the sun rises every morning. Thus, some of the poor creatures who have been rescued by violence from plantation slavery in the Havanna or the Brazils, are

not only consigned, by their professed liberators, to another form of slavery in the British possessions, but they are there placed in such circumstances as to become the instruments of debauching another portion of the same unhappy class, and thus together constitute a spreading cancer in the bosom of that society into which they have been so unnaturally introduced.

Apart from the very questionable means thus resorted to in order to recruit the black regiments (and I have yet to learn that they are recruited in any other way), the most prejudiced must admit that there are here serious evils, calling for redress; but those who are convinced of the violation of principle involved in the employment of warlike means to compass philanthropic ends, will not fail to recognise, in these complicated evils and injuries mutually inflicted, the retributive justice of an offended God.

Among the most manifest social evils which result from this state of things, are the provocations to theft and idleness which it supplies to the poor and generally unprotected African girls, who fall a prey to the vicious soldiery. They frequently purloin food, &c., for their gratification, and become a trouble to their employers and to the police. One criminal case, at least, to my knowledge, arose out of this most scandalous violation of propriety. In 1839, a private of the 2nd W.I.R., in a fit of jealous rage, discharged his musket into one of the beds in the common barrack-room, and killed the unhappy woman instead of his rival—his intended victim. The general facts, as above stated, came out during the trial in the civil court, and could not escape the notice of the authorities; but nothing corrective followed, nor has the voice of condemnation been heard, though the dire effects of this abominable practice are still felt in the moral and physical mischiefs which it occasions.

An affecting case occurred in 1840, when a young African soldier, of exemplary conduct, a member of the Baptist Church at Belize, had to be excluded from its fellowship on account of circumstances into which he was brought by the persevering refusal of his commanding officer to allow him to marry.

Let it not be supposed that these unhappy men can at any time free themselves by obtaining a discharge at will, even when content to forfeit their claim to a pension. This favour is, indeed, more difficult to be obtained than the former, and, like a manumission, it may be granted so as to prove a calamity rather than a boon. In 1849, private Sharpe, of the 2nd W. I. R., was discharged, and, upon the pretence that he had requested it, he was refused a pension after twenty-five years' service, though by that time he was incapacitated for any other occupation, in consequence of which he lost his reason, and soon after died. Not a few of the liberated Africans have left a powerful testimony of the intolerable nature of military slavery by committing suicide.

The West India regiments are officered by *white* men and are paid out of the hard earnings of British artisans and labourers. [The only British coin current in Honduras is imported by the commissariat for the payment of the troops.] They are generally stationed at Jamaica, in the Bahamas and Bermudas, at Trinidad, and, on the coast of Africa, at Sierra Leon, and Cape Coast Castle,* as well as at Belize. And I have been given to understand that *similar immoral practices are tolerated, and similar results ensue in most, if not in all of these places.*

In drawing attention to these facts, my object, Mr. Editor, is simply to provoke inquiry in the interests of our common humanity, and of our highly responsible country. It may be well for the supporters of standing armaments to consider the standing iniquities which accompany our military garrisons and depôts to the ends of the earth; and not less so for the advocates of armed intervention, by means of the African squadron, to inquire how far they are justified in seeking the extinction of one kind of evil by the promotion of another, and how far they are really benefiting those who are rescued from the slave-dealer's grasp. They seem to me, Sir, to be just so many more victims added to the awful sum total of human beings unlawfully abducted from Africa, to say nothing of the confessedly increased horrors and mortality occasioned during the middle passage, and the consequently augmented numbers slain in murderous endeavours to capture our unoffending fellow-creatures.

I am, Mr. Editor, yours in the cause of mercy,

FREDERICK CROWE.

64, Nicholas-street, Hoxton, 29th August, 1851.

ALLOPATHY AND HOMŒOPATHY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In your paper of the 3rd inst., a letter appeared under the heading, "A Word for Allopathy," signed "J. H. Wright, Chatteris." I infer that the writer of that letter is a medical man, wedded to the old-system practice, and whose eyes are not yet opened to behold the light of the truth—Homœopathy. He does not seem to understand the confidence exhibited by Mr.

* It was at this last place that the horrid atrocities lately referred to in Parliament, and freely commented upon by the public papers in March last, were perpetrated in the person of an African servant, named Robert Erskine, by Captain Augustus William Murray, Lieutenant Stewart, and other officers and privates of the 1st W. I. R., which is now stationed at Belize.

Miall when he publicly stated his belief that, "were he on the verge of eternity, he would place himself in the hands of homœopathy in preference to any other medical system."

Mr. W. objects to the assertion that the poison, producing cholera, is infinitesimal. I would like to see the concentrated poison which he alludes to. Were he better acquainted with the history of cholera and its march over the earth's surface, from East to West, totally independent of circumstances, to which Mr. Simon in his sanitary report alludes, he would pause before he referred cholera to "filthy and unventilated localities." Did Mr. Wright ever ask himself why cholera does not prevail in such localities annually? But to the question of the vaccine virus. Mr. Wright says, "The vaccine virus on the point of my lancet is neither invisible, intangible, nor imponderable, but all three." If by this expression, he means that the virus is visible, tangible, and ponderable, I beg to deny it *in toto*. The lymph on the point of the lancet is visible, tangible, and ponderable, but the virus is neither. Will Mr. W. adduce any evidence that the most minute chemical philosopher, or the most discriminating microscopist, have either of them seen or detected the virus? No, he cannot. The pus taken from a healthy suppurating wound, and that taken from an infectious sore, are chemically and microscopically identical; the matter is seen, the virus is invisible; but no one can doubt the existence of a specific, imponderable, force capable of producing awful consequences to the individual who may be the fit recipient of its influence. Let me remind Mr. Wright that the most effective, the most powerful agents which operate in Nature are imponderable. Will he deny that electricity is imponderable? Did he ever weigh it? did he ever see it? Never. He may have heard, as everyone has, of electricity "knocking a man down, and sending him into eternity" in the smallest appreciable space of time: he may see the effects produced, but he never saw it. The spark which is popularly supposed to be electricity is only one of the thousand and one effects it is capable of producing. Is light ponderable? yet witness the effects it produces on chemical compounds, when employed in the production of a daguerreotype picture. Oh! the materialism of our age, when shall we be delivered from it? When shall we recognise the all-important fact that forces are spiritual, that action is immaterial, but motion only is material; and by as much as we proceed from the material to the immaterial in the infinitesimal division of substances, by so much nearer do we approach that world of spiritual energies, of which, in our present state of knowledge, we have but a faint conception? Homœopathy is opening a new field for scientific inquiry. Chemistry is in too gross a state to apprehend the changes which occur in matter in an infinitesimal state of division.

It thinks that were Mr. Wright and others who deny, because they do not understand, the action of infinitesimal doses, were once to experience their effects, they would, as thousands have done, admit their power.

I dare not, Sir, venture further on your pages, or I would endeavour to show Mr. Wright that he is also in error when he says that the "elements of food are in a nearly undiluted state." I would prove, I think, that "repair of waste" cannot take place until the elements of food are infinitesimally divided and diluted, which process is carried on in the digestive apparatus of a healthy animal, by forces which are at present hidden from our view.

Apologizing, Sir, for this trespass on your space, I remain, with every respect for your faith in infinitesimal action,

Yours obediently,

CHARLES T. PEARCE,
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons,
England.

Northampton, Sept. 5th, 1851.

P.S.—While penning the above I have received a letter from a gentleman who has no faith in infinitesimal doses, expressing that he is terrified now at the effects of one globule of medicine of the 200th attenuation, which he took on the 27th of August, and which effects have not yet subsided. Would that our faithless Thomases could suffer similarly!

THE NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY is making good progress with the work of enfranchisement. It has recently completed the purchase of two more estates—one in Hertfordshire, the other in East Kent. The former is a large one, comprising two hundred acres, situate at Barnet, within ten miles of the metropolis, and in convenient proximity to the Great Northern Railway. The second consists of thirty acres, in the immediate vicinity of that popular watering-place, Margate. This land, which is of an excellent quality, was the property of Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P. The former estate will be divided into about one thousand allotments; the latter into one hundred; the whole of which will very speedily be in the possession of the allottees.

THE EXCISE OFFICE.—A variety of changes have just been effected in this branch of the Inland Revenue Department, including a reduction of the detective staff—a very anomalous movement, remarks the *Globe*, when it is considered that adulteration in nearly all the exciseable necessaries or luxuries of life has been proved to exist to as great an extent at the present time as ever it did under the most careful supervision.

DRIVING A WAGGON UNDER THE NOSE OF A LOCOMOTIVE.—Abraham Mayhead, a waggoner, has been committed for trial by the Chichester Magistrates for perilling the lives of passengers on the South Coast Railway. At eight o'clock at night he drove his team and waggon on to the line at an occupation-crossing, and allowed them to remain there while he unfastened the opposite gates, instead of making all clear first, and noting if any train was approaching. A train came up; the obstruction was seen, the speed slackened as much as possible, and as the horses were whipped and the waggon was hurried off the rails the train barely cleared it; it was a most narrow escape. The Company's solicitor urged that the waggoner should be made "an example," as all cautions had been disregarded.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Another conspiracy! Nearly two hundred arrests have been made in Paris, beginning with the ex secretary of Ledru Rollin. The organs of the Government cast suspicion upon the alleged discovery, by the varying accounts which, from day to day, they give of its nature and objects. One day, the seat of the conspiracy is said to be Paris, and its object, to upset the government of the French Republic; next day, it is styled the Franco-German conspiracy, with ramifications all over Europe, and having for its purpose to create a common and simultaneous movement, with the view of upsetting all established governments. The *Patrie* affirms, that the plot was organized in London, and that the money derived from the Mazzini loan was to pay for the revolt. The committee had even regulated what was to be done after the victory, and the acts of popular vengeance which were to follow. The original of a circular, we are told, has been seized, which was to have been addressed to all the chiefs of the party, requesting them to establish before-hand a revolutionary tribunal by sections, and to draw up lists of all the enemies of the people, in order that they might be tried, condemned, and executed, after the triumph of the insurrection. M. Carres, a judge of the Court of Appeal, is implicated, having been found in the office of the *Voix de Posterit* (the organ of the exiles), and apparently assisted, by virtue of his magisterial exemption from search in concealing a letter addressed to Ledru Rollin. Of the arrested more than 150 are Germans, and a panic prevails among the democratic sojourners. The suspicion thus excited that foreign influences have to do with the seizure is strengthened by the following remarkable passage, which is quoted by the Elysean papers from the *Gazette de Cologne*:—

The Schwarzenberg Cabinet, convinced of the necessity of maintaining the existing state of things, has resolved energetically to support the candidature of Prince Louis Napoleon. It is desirable to avoid any convulsion, and it is precisely for that reason that the prolongation of the President's powers would be preferred to anything else.

It is pertinently asked, what is the kind of support that, consistently with the dignity and independence of France, an Austrian Cabinet could give to any candidate for the suffrages of the whole nation?

Conspiracy [of another order proceeds ostentatiously. To more details of the proceedings at Claremont—all representing that De Joinville's candidature is approved by the whole family, while Guizot and Dumont were treated with reserve—it is added that M. Thiers is about to visit the exiles, with a view to counteract any possible effect of M. Guizot's counsels. The other party, the Legitimists, have held a Conference, at Count Molé's country-house, when it was determined to support a plan for advancing the period of the general elections, and to maintain intact the revisionist league of 476. Many partisans of the Prince de Joinville, however, will probably withdraw from the phalanx.

The harbouring of refugees by England has engaged the attention of the Committee of Permanence. At its sitting last week, a member proposed that the committee should request the Minister for Foreign Affairs to remonstrate with the English Government on the subject of the refugees, who, he said, were treated with too much indulgence, and allowed to conspire against all established governments. Another member, General Changarnier, it is believed, stated that they, the committee, were not a deliberative body, and that it was no part of their duty to interfere in general politics. Without approving the English policy in this respect, he would remark, that it was of very long standing. It dated as far back as Queen Elizabeth, and the laws of England did not permit a minister to interfere with refugees so long as they did nothing to menace the public peace of the country which gave them an asylum. He was decidedly of opinion that the committee ought not to interfere in so delicate a matter. The proposal was rejected. It is nevertheless rumoured, that M. Baroche has addressed a diplomatic note to the English Government on the subject.

The bleeding picture of St. Saturnin is not forgotten. A damsel named Rose Tamisier, the putative miracle-worker, has been put on her trial before the tribunal of Carpentras for sacrilege; but the investigation suddenly came to an end by the court declaring itself incompetent. Among the miraculous attributes to which the woman pretended, was that of drawing the holy wafer from its box to her tongue while prostrate before the altar, and of giving an impression on linen from her bosom of the Virgin Mary and of the crown of thorns. The Romish papers are much scandalized that the thing should have gone so far.

ITALY.

The Government journal of Naples has made a simultaneous onslaught on Mr. Gladstone and Lord Palmerston. The assertions of the member for Oxford are characterised as "false, absurd, and iniquitous calumnies;" and their victorious refutation is promised from authentic documents. Lord Palmerston is charged with violating diplomatic etiquette, in the distribution of Mr. Gladstone's Letters—indeed, says the official journal:—"Had not the speech from the throne assured us that her Majesty's government was in friendly relations with foreign powers, we should have doubted such to be the case, from the character of Lord Palmerston's reply to Sir De Lacy Evans." The Government is by no means satisfied with Mr. Macfarlane's de-

fence, and is said to have rejected other offers of advocacy in London, preferring to defend itself in its own way. The King is still at Gaeta, the minority of the ministry remain in power, and Pecceneda, the Police Minister, rides down all his enemies.

The awful earthquake in the South is asserted by a Government official to have destroyed 3,000 lives! Details furnished by other hands show a fearful sacrifice, but much less than that amount. The shocks experienced in the provinces of Terra di Lavoro and Principato Citeriore were without serious effects; but in the Principato Ulteriore, the visitation was severe. At Bovino, Ascoli, Lucera, and Sanseverio, and other places of Capitanata, most of the houses were seriously injured, but no lives were lost. In the province of Bari, Canosa suffered most: 376 houses are in a tottering condition; two churches, the town house, and the arch of Diomedes are considerably damaged. But the scourge was most destructive in the province of Basilicata, around the Vulture, where the motion lasted sixty seconds, and, indeed, did not quite cease for several days. One-half of Venosa has been completely destroyed; and at Rionero, fifty-two dead bodies had been dug out of the ruins. At Barile, the number of dead amounts to 100; and the town of Melfi, containing 10,000 inhabitants, is a heap of ruins, 700 persons having lost their lives there, and upwards of 200 being severely bruised and wounded. Accounts to the 25th ult. add, that no further shocks have been experienced in the province of Basilicata; but that a violent storm broke out on the 18th at Barile, threatening to complete the ruin of that ill-fated place by inundation, and that Vesuvius was vomiting boiling water and smoke.

Austria continues to environ Piedmont with troops and custom-house officers, and it is much feared that the sole liberal Government of Italy will be compelled to make concessions of its religious independence, and of its protection of refugees.

GERMANY.

The act by which absolutism was ostensibly re-established in Austria, consisted of four cabinet letters, three of them addressed to Prince Schwarzenberg, and one to Baron Kubeck. The first and second were as follows:—

Most High Cabinet Letter to the Minister-President.

Dear Prince Schwarzenberg.—As the responsibility of the Cabinet, as it now stands, is devoid of legal distinctness and exactitude, my duties as a monarch induce me to relieve ministers from the doubtful political position in which, as my counsellors, and as the highest executive organs, they are now placed, by declaring that they are responsible to no other political authority than the throne.

1. The Cabinet has to swear in my hands unconditional fidelity, as also the engagement to all imperial resolutions and ordinances.

2. The Cabinet will in this new position have punctually to carry out my resolutions concerning all laws, ordinances, maxims of administration, &c., that may have been considered necessary or judicious by ministers, or the latter may have been directed by me to consider and propose.

3. The Cabinet, and each minister in his department, are responsible to me for the exact observance of the existing laws and Imperial ordinances in their administration. To each minister is entrusted the direction of that branch of the administration with which he is charged. I, however, reserve to myself the right of issuing more exact regulations on this point.

4. The Ministerial counter-signature is in future confined to the publication of laws and imperial ordinances, and will be that of the Minister-President, or of that of those ministers with whose branch the matter in question is connected. The Director of the Chancery of the Cabinet will sign under the closing formula of "By most high command," which will stand towards the side.

These counter-signatures are as a warranty that the appointed forms have been observed, and that the imperial ordinances have been punctually and exactly carried out.

5. In the publication of laws and Imperial ordinances, the words "After having heard my Cabinet" will be substituted for "On the proposition of my Cabinet."

FRANZ JOSEPH (M.P.)

Schonbrunn, August 20, 1851.

Most High Cabinet Letter to the President of the Reichsrath (Council of the Empire).

Dear Baron Kubeck.—You will learn by the subjoined copy of my ordinance to the Cabinet, the resolutions which I have taken relative to the responsibility and to the future position of my Cabinet. These resolutions induce me to introduce some changes in the statutes of my Reichsrath.

1. The Reichsrath is from this time forward to be considered as my Council and the Council of the throne.

2. In consequence of this declaration, drafts of laws, ordinances, or other such matters, have not to be presented by the Cabinet to the Reichsrath for its opinion, but always to me. Agreeably to par. 7 of its statutes, I reserve to myself the right of demanding the opinion of the Reichsrath, and of directing the discussion of matters under my own immediate direction, or that of its President.

3. I reserve to myself the right of commanding the attendance of ministers or their deputies at the Councils of the Reichsrath, according to circumstances and necessity.

The alterations in the order of business, and in other matters arising from the ordinances, you have to lay before me without loss of time. It drafts of laws which have been forwarded by the Cabinet to the Reichsrath are still under discussion, due notice is to be given to me; and under all circumstances the results of the deliberations of the Council are to be laid before me.

Schonbrunn, August 20, 1851.

FRANZ JOSEPH (M.P.)

With gravity that it must have been hard to assume, the fourth letter tells "Dear Prince

Schwarzenberg" that "as an immediate consequence" of these resolutions, the Emperor finds it "absolutely necessary that the question of the maintenance and of the possibility of carrying out the constitution of the 4th of March, 1849, should be taken into ripe and serious consideration." Prince Schwarzenberg has transmitted to the representatives of Austria at foreign courts, a copy of these documents, with an explanatory and defensive circular.

We have described elsewhere how this mocking abrogation of the Standion constitution has been received by the subjects of the empire. We may here give an illustration of what nations gain by the exchange of a Government such as Hungary long enjoyed, for paternal oversight:—

The Austrian Commandant at Imola has forbidden ladies to wear bonnets or caps with red or blue ribbons under penalty of the Christian form of bastinado. This ridiculous piece of tyranny led to a serious fracas in Hungary, where the same absurdity is rigidly enforced. A young bride was proceeding with her bridegroom up the aisle of the church where they were to be united, when, at the moment she was kneeling before the altar, a gendarme rushed up and tore off the ribbons with which her cap was decked out, alleging in justification that the obnoxious colours were among them. The bridegroom and his friends resenting the outrage, a furious mêlée was the result, in which seven persons were killed, among them being three gendarmes and the unfortunate bridegroom.

Our alert contemporary, the *Leader*, supplies, from private and trustworthy sources—not from "the supervised press of Germany"—indications that grave central Europe fares little better than Southern under Red monarchy. It will be remembered that the Rhine lately overflowed. In the great federal fortress of Rastadt there were at least fifty or sixty political prisoners. When the waters rose round the castle, the garrison were taken off in boats—every one of the captives was left to perish! That was in the Grand Duchy of Baden, where "people dare hardly whisper their thoughts to each other"—where there have been twenty-seven military executions by order of the Prince of Prussia—where the victims of confiscation and imprisonment are unnumbered—where a respectable old man was thrown into prison for having a portrait of Hecker. In the place of an independent court of justice there is now sitting a *Die Ausscheidung*, literally a sifting commission. Innkeepers are held responsible for the conversation of their guests. Omission to salute a soldier or gendarme is punished with imprisonment. So is the wearing of a beard or a red cravat. All suspicious-looking letters are stopped at the post-office. "To sum up this catalogue of the tender mercies of the Grand Ducal Government of Baden, when a citizen visits the Exhibition in London, and should it be reported by any spy that he has spoken with any of the leaders amongst the refugees, he will be instantly committed to prison on his return."

The Emperor of Austria and King of Prussia have met at Ischl, and interchanged various tokens of affection. The latter, on his journey, visited Metternich, at Johannesburg; the Prince of Prussia, it is observed, remained on board the steamer, feigning illness. There is a report of a congress of princes, in which the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia, will take the lead, during the autumn, to deliberate upon general European affairs, as much as upon the state of Italy and of Germany.

A remarkable sign at once of fear and of temerity is reported by the *Daily News* Berlin correspondent—namely, that the Government intend to remodel the army; by the present constitution of which every able-bodied man is a soldier in turn, but only for three years, not long enough to secure his absolute obedience to command.

AMERICA.

SANGUINARY RESULT OF THE CUBAN INVASION.

There is at length some certain news from Cuba, and that of a terrible kind. Fifty-two of the invaders have been taken and shot! It appears that Lopez succeeded in evading both the American and Spanish authorities, and in landing with about 450 men, on the north coast of the island, forty miles west of Havannah. Fifty or sixty of his followers took one direction, and the rest another, intending to meet at and capture a river fortress. The smaller party, however, was surrounded, overcome, and taken in boats to Havannah, and the next day, the 16th, shot in the market-place. The following is the Spanish account of the execution:—

The troops formed a square. They had on their war uniform—the *blusa* and straw hat. On the arrival of the troops (the cavalry and the civic guard), the multitude on foot and on horseback, placed on the heights, on the plain, on the sea, and a great distance upon the edifices of Jesus del Monte and el Cerro, incessantly cheered the Queen of Spain—eternal idols of that army and of this people, so much calumniated by the United States. Senior Mayor de Plazo read the usual edict; and the criminals appeared by ten at a time, and, after being shot, were taken away from the place of execution to make room for their companions. The first chief was shot alone, the two second chiefs were shot together. Ten funeral cars were waiting to convey to the cemetery the mortal remains of the fifty pirates. Those cars had been furnished by the funeral agencies, and were ornamented according to the circumstances of the tragedy. Justice being done, the Lieutenant Rey, in a speech to the soldiers and the people, expressed himself in strong and worthy terms, saying that the punishment inflicted was merited by these men, who without a God, without a law, without a flag, came in order to attack our nationality, our religion, our Queen, and all other objects dear to our hearts. The *vicis* to the Queen and to the country were repeated with more energy; the troops defiled; and the people went to the place of execution, where they looked for what the criminals had left.

The American descriptions of the act allege that, after the execution, the negro population were allowed to strip, plunder, and mutilate the bodies; and that they were dragged down in dirty waggons. The fate of Lopez is still uncertain. American papers say that he had been joined by crowds of the inhabitants, and by numbers of the deserted soldiers; that he had repulsed several attacks, and was about to take the offensive against 8,000 Imperial troops concentrated against him. The Spanish accounts speak of several minor skirmishes, in which the whole body engaged on each side did not exceed a few hundreds; and they leave Lopez on the 17th, a fugitive in the direction of Artemisa (which, however, is in the direction towards Havannah from his original scene of operations), closely pursued by the troops and the country-people.

As soon as tidings of this catastrophe reached the States, intense excitement arose. In New Orleans, a mob destroyed the offices of a Spanish newspaper and several coffee-shops and cigar-rooms, and compelled the Spanish consul to take refuge in the town gaol. Mass meetings and processions were held in the southern town, and all were clamorous for vengeance. In New York, 18,000 persons met at the summons of placards, inscribed, "The blood of 50 Americans calls for vengeance!" Most exciting speeches were made, and among the very lengthy resolutions passed were the following:—

That we agree with Daniel Webster that "authorities of the highest eminence, living and dead, have maintained that the general law of nations does not forbid the citizens or subjects of one nation from taking part in the civil commotions of another," with his emphatic protest, in his correspondence with a British minister against the application of the basely slanderous term "pirates" to such persons; and further, with the doctrine laid down in his letter of instructions to the United States Minister in Mexico, in reference to the sending of arms and the departure of armed emigrants to Texas, that "neither the constitution nor principles known to the usage of modern states, authorize the President of the United States to in direct lawful trade between the United States and Texas, or to prevent, or attempt to prevent, individuals from leaving the United States for Texas or any other foreign country."

That the conduct of Mr. A. F. Owen, the American consul at Havannah, was dastardly and heartless in the extreme, and unworthy of the American character, and that it meets the just indignation of the whole country and that of the civilized world.

That it is the duty of the American Government to recall Mr. Owen from the office which he has proved himself so unworthy of holding, and which he has so shamefully disgraced, and that his place be at once filled by a more suitable representative of the American character and the American people.

The President immediately returned to Washington, and summoned his council. There was no doubt that the Consul had acted with unnecessary rigidity, and that he would be given up by the Government. The Spanish had given cause of complaint to the American Government by firing upon a mail steamer which refused to submit to be searched. The *Tribune*, the *Courier*, and some other papers endeavour to stem the excitement by reminding the public how repeatedly the invaders had been warned not to expect American protection; but it is feared that the phrenzy of retaliation will overbear all reason.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A terrible fire broke out on Thursday night, at Elbeuf, in the cloth factory of M. Grandin. The *Impartial de Rouen* states that the extensive factory has been burned to the ground, and seven hundred persons thrown out of employ. Several persons who assisted the firemen received severe contusions from the falling materials; among them are M. Buée, the mayor of Elbeuf; M. Lescouvé, the deputy mayor; and M. Laurent, the ex-mayor.

The mayor of the town of Beaune has been suspended from his functions for three months, for having, in a speech which he made at the recent distribution of prizes at the college of that town, broached Socialist doctrines.

A Temperance Society, on the plan of those in England, is about to be organized in Paris. A number of persons in high positions, principally in the ranks of the clergy, the magistracy, and the public offices, have joined it.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that the King of Hanover has resolved to pay a visit to England, contrary to the advice of his physicians and friends, but that he will not establish a regency of the Prince Royal during his absence.

A legitimist correspondent from Germany states, that Don Miguel (whom he calls King Don Miguel), is about to marry the Princess de Lowenstein-Rosenberg, a relative of Prince Schwarzenberg; who, although not appertaining to a Royal house, is still of the very highest nobility.—*Daily News*.

On Friday, the 15th ult., the first railway in Russia was opened by a train on the Moscow and Petersburg line.

The latest accounts from Madagascar inform us that the fury of the Sovereign continues to rage against the native Christians. Among other instances of cruelty, it is stated that four nobles have been burned to death for the testimony of Christ; that fourteen were killed by being thrown over a precipice; and that four have been imprisoned for life. A few have purchased their lives by renouncing their profession of discipleship.

The King of Mosquitia still retains his seat on the throne of the Woolwas, Ramahs, Samboes, and Mosquitians. His sister, the Princess Agnes Frederick Augusta, was married on the 6th of July, at Blewfields, to Michael Hodgson, a Mosquitian negro. Michael was not aware that the pension

allowed by the British Government to the Princess ceased on her marriage until the marriage hour had arrived, and when he learned it he refused to be married, and it was by force, almost, he was led to the presence of the Moravian clergyman who officiated.—*New York Herald*.

The quickest voyage from Liverpool to New York was the last made by the American steam-ship "Baltic." She took her departure from off the Prince's pier, Liverpool, on the 6th ult., at 3.35 p.m., and arrived at her berth in New York on the 16th, at 6.30 a.m., thus completing the run (allowing for difference of longitude), in precisely nine days, nineteen hours, and forty minutes.

There are published in the city of New York fourteen daily papers, whose aggregate circulation amounts to 158,621 daily; the largest number, 55,000, being issued by the *New York Sun*, a neutral journal. Of the weekly papers there are sixty-five, of all characters, on all subjects, and in five languages. Amongst them they possess a circulation of 504,204, the *New York Tribune* leading the list with 48,000 subscribers.

The *Woodville* (Mississippi) *Whig* says, that three children, on their way home from school, were set upon by a pack of bloodhounds in pursuit of runaway negroes, killed, and nearly devoured. The father of the children shot two of the dogs, and then shot their owner through the heart. He was arrested, tried, and discharged.

Dr. Lang some time since published in his paper, the *Press*, a libel on a Mr. Scily, a Government nominee Member of Council, and has, in consequence thereof, been fined £100, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment. The opinion of the colony is, that his punishment is exceedingly severe and oppressive.

ARRIVAL OF A PERSIAN AMBASSADOR.—Among the passengers by the "Euxine," which arrived at Southampton on Saturday from the Levant, was his Excellency Skefiash Khan, an ambassador from Persia to the Court of St. James's—the first ever accredited. He is a fine, handsome man, about forty years of age. He was dressed in the costly and picturesque costume worn by the highest rank in Persia. The sleeves and collar of his cloak were ornamented with gold embroidery; the clasp of his girdle was studded with diamonds, and a brilliant star was suspended on his breast. He wore the high conical cap of the Persian country. He was accompanied by a dragoman and a servant. An extensive suite accompanied him from Persia to Turkey, nearly the whole of which he took leave of at Constantinople. On arriving at Southampton, the ambassador claimed the courtesies from the Government authorities, invariably accorded to the accredited representatives of foreign countries. Unfortunately, however, the Custom-house authorities had received no notice of his anticipated arrival, nor any Treasury order to pass his baggage, consisting of about thirty packages, without examination. Sir Stratford Canning, our ambassador at Constantinople, was aware of his mission to England, and had engaged to acquaint the English Government with it. Telegraphic messages to the Government departments in London, were sent by the Southampton authorities, stating the arrival of the ambassador, and soliciting immediate instructions how to act. Although the Shah of Persia is independent of the Sublime Porte, the Ottoman vice-consul at Southampton telegraphed to the Turkish embassy, and almost immediately received instructions from M. Musurus, the Turkish ambassador, to pay the representative of the Shah every respect and attention. Unfortunately these instructions came too late, for his excellency had left Southampton for London by an early train, apparently displeased with his reception, and leaving all his baggage in possession of the Custom house authorities. On his arrival at the railway-station, to proceed to London by the 11.30 a.m. train, the railway authorities paid him every respect, and the superintendent of the station gave him a *coupé* for himself and secretary.—The ambassador reached Constantinople by way of Trebisond and the Black Sea. During his voyage in the "Euxine," he sat at table in the saloon with the other passengers, and was not more particular in his diet than liberal Musselmens usually are. He drank his tea out of a glass tumbler, making it sweet and hot, without milk or cream. He rigorously abstained from wines and spirituous liquors. He smoked much. His manners on board during the voyage were extremely gentlemanly, and he is evidently a man of education and refinement. He cannot speak English. His secretary, and who acted as dragoman, is a true born Persian, and was educated in India.

ANOTHER TURN OF THE SCREW UPON THE PRESS.—The Stamp-office authorities seem determined on getting rid of their invidious power of arbitrarily taxing the press. Their last achievement is the despatch of the following ungrammatical, laconic epistle to the proprietors of the *Maidstone Gazette*:—

It having been the practice of some of the publishers of newspapers of inserting a list of "Arrivals at Hotels," I am directed to inform you that the advertisement duty attaches to such announcements in respect to each hotel, and that any such list, with the hotel named, will be charged if it appear after this notice.

The journalist thus "dropped upon" asks, Why not charge the fashionable London papers with advertisement-duty for the report of every arrival at Mivart's and other hotels? The *Daily News* undertakes to challenge trial of the question by printing in future such announcements conspicuously.

IRELAND.

The Defenders are taking breath, preparing, we are assured, for another aggregate meeting, to which definite plans of operation will be submitted. "The Protestants of Dublin," as the Tresham Gregg people designate themselves, have had their turn in the use of the Rotunda, a Mr. Thomas Thompson presiding. Besides an address urging the Government to prosecute "the illegal titles," there were specific complaints of the conduct of the police officials on the day of the great meeting, and charges against an inspector of "divided allegiance."

Bishop Blake, of Dismore, has administered a check to the ultramontanes by a published assurance that he is still in favour of the mixed educational system, as "the only practicable one." The *Cork Reporter* has also put it to the bishops and people, with a rare moderation of tone, whether it is worth while to defy the Government further than may be necessary to vindicate the validity of spiritual dignities.

A man has been arrested at Maryborough on strong suspicion of having been a chief actor in the murder of Mr. White, of Abbeyleix.

A Limerick paper states that a steam-ship is now building in New York, and will be ready for sea by the 1st of December, which is intended to ply between that city and Galway, stopping at Halifax on the route. The contract with the builders is, that the steamer shall make the trip between Galway and Halifax in six days; otherwise, the parties contracting for the vessel are at liberty to reject her. The steamer is to be of the largest size, with accommodation for 700 second-class passengers, besides accommodation for first-class passengers.

HOW TO IMPROVE A CONSTITUENCY.—Last week it was stated that the Conservatives of North Warwickshire had "made 1,400 objections to the Liberals of that county division." Mr. James Taylor, the organizer of the Freehold Societies, says the reverse is the fact:—"The Free-traders and Liberals have objected to nigh 1,400 Tories; and, what is more, the objections are every one legal and will be sustained." He further states—"Had we but time, we would have taken double the number of objections; but will reserve these till '62, if Lord John don't render it unnecessary! We are doing the work well. We have objected to magistrates and clergy—tools and slaves—to one of the Members and the tenants of the other; and the Revising Barrister's Court will decide whether right or not. The whole division is in a ferment; we are told Mr. Newdegate cannot sleep, and all sorts of threats are made!—they intend to 'ruin us in fines'—'sue for damages.' Out upon such nonsense! We are prepared for all. The register is proverbially corrupt, and shall be well scoured."

A MECHANICS' INSTITUTE GIVEN TO A TOWN.—Some time since, Lord Seymour purchased the Gate House, in the High-street, Totnes, and, at a cost of about £1,000 presented it to the townsmen, fully furnished for a mechanics' institute, library, and reading-room. The principal residents of all parties and sects have acknowledged the gift by a public dinner to Lord Seymour, at which "all political questions were carefully avoided," and the generosity of the chief guest was the topic of friendly speeches and conversation.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE BUCKINGHAMSHIRE RAILWAY.—On Saturday evening an excursion-train, which left Oxford on the previous Monday evening, was returning, and approached the Bicester station at about half-past seven. From some unexplained cause the engine went off the rails on the right side, nearly forcing down the station-master's house, and three carriages went off to the left, falling into the turnpike road. It was soon ascertained that six persons were killed—one of whom was corporal of the Sappers and Miners—and ten others more or less injured.

THE PROPOSED FINSBURY PARK.—It is stated that Government has so far resolved on the construction of this much-desired improvement in the northern suburb, that full instructions have been given to proceed forthwith with the necessary surveys. It is proposed that the park should commence at Highbury-crescent, passing along the right side of Holloway-road and Hornsey-road to the Seven Sisters'-road, and taking an easterly direction along this road, until it joins the Green Lanes, and then proceeding south of the lanes, including the space of fields to the west of Newington-green, afterwards inclining towards the New River, which it is proposed to cross north of the "Horse Shoe," excluding the Birmingham Junction Railway, and extending to the bottom of Highbury-grove.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.—The revision of the list of voters for the next session cannot commence before the 16th inst., and must be concluded by the 31st October. In the late session an act was passed to exempt burgesses and freemen, in certain cases, from the operation of an act for the better assessing and collecting of the poor-rates and highway-rates in respect of small tenements. Under the Reform Act, burgesses and freemen had a reserved right of voting, including liverymen of the city of London; and by another act, 13 and 14 Vict. c. 99, such persons were only to retain the right while qualified on the ground of rates. It is provided by the present act (14 and 15 Vict. c. 39) that the right of voting reserved by the provisions of the 2 and 3 William IV. c. 45, to persons then entitled is not to be affected by the change of rating under the 13 and 14 Vict. c. 99. Under the word "tenement" an apartment may be included.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

It is shown by the police returns, issued last week, that upwards of four millions of persons have entered the building between the 1st of May and the 30th of August. So late as within the last few days a shipload of Swedish articles has arrived, and workmen are now busy preparing them for public inspection. A second detachment of Sardinian workmen, to the number of forty-five, were present on Saturday. On Monday the number of visitors rose again to 56,000. There are other indications that the month which yet remains will be eagerly availed by those who have hitherto delayed their visit. The provinces will probably yield tens of thousands daily, up to the last. A Leeds pawnbroker is said to have taken a bushel and a half of watches in pawn on the day preceding the starting of an excursion train!

One of the most curious affairs arising out of the Exhibition is the lock controversy. The American, Mr. Hobbs, has not only proved the vincibility of Chubb's patent, but even Messrs. Bramah's redoubtable lock, thereby winning £200. Messrs. Bramah object that the reward was only to be given on the production of a key that would pick their lock, whereas Mr. Hobbs appears to have used several instruments. The report of the arbitrators is as follows:—

On the 23rd of July, it was agreed that the lock should be enclosed in a block of wood and screwed to a door, and the screws sealed, the keyhole and hasp only being accessible to Mr. Hobbs; and when he was not operating the keyhole to be covered with a band of iron and sealed by Mr. Hobbs, that no other person should have access to the keyhole. The key was also sealed up, and not to be used till Mr. Hobbs had finished his operations. If Mr. Hobbs succeeded in picking or opening the lock, the key was to be tried, and if it locked and unlocked the padlock it should be considered a proof that Mr. Hobbs had not injured the lock, but picked and opened it, and was entitled to the £200. On the same day, July 23, Messrs. Bramah gave notice to Mr. Hobbs that the lock was ready for his operations. On July 24, Mr. Hobbs commenced his operations, and on August 23, Mr. Hobbs exhibited the lock open to Dr. Black and Professor Cowper. Mr. Rennie being out of town, Dr. Black and Professor Cowper then called in Mr. Edward Bramah and Mr. Bazalgette, and showed them the lock open. They then withdrew, and Mr. Hobbs locked and unlocked the padlock in the presence of Dr. Black and Professor Cowper. Between July 24 and August 23, Mr. Hobbs's operations were for a time suspended, so that the number of days occupied by him were sixteen, and the number of hours spent by him in the room with the lock was fifty-one. On Friday, August 29, Mr. Hobbs again locked and unlocked the padlock in the presence of Mr. George Rennie, Professor Cowper, Dr. Black, Mr. Edward Bramah, Mr. Bazalgette, and Mr. Abrahart. On Saturday, August 30, the key was tried, and the padlock was locked and unlocked with the key by Professor Cowper, Mr. Rennie, and Mr. Gilbertson, thus proving that Mr. Hobbs had fairly opened the lock without injuring it. Mr. Hobbs then formally produced the instruments with which he had opened the lock.

BRIBERY AT ST ALBAN'S.—The commissioners appointed under the act of last session to inquire into the practices at elections in the borough of St Alban's—Messrs. Stale, Q.C., Forsyth, and Phinn—have appointed Mr. L. H. Fitzgerald, of the western circuit, as their clerk for the conduct of this inquiry, and fixed its commencement at St Alban's towards the middle of October. The mayor and corporation have placed the Guildhall at their disposal, and proffered every assistance in the conduct of the investigation. On the 1st of November, the New Law of Evidence Act will come into operation, and the parties themselves on whose behalf the alleged bribery took place can be examined. The Commissioners may also inquire retrospectively into the existence of bribery at St Alban's, and in particular as regarded the last election, either for voting or refraining from voting, and they are to give "the names of all persons whom they shall find to have given to others or to have received themselves payments by way of head money, or as a reward for giving or refraining to give their votes at such election." The act provides that persons implicated in bribery who may be examined and make a full disclosure shall be indemnified, but not unless they shall have a certificate from the Commissioners. The Commissioners have power to send for persons and papers, and to examine on oath. For non-attendance and refusing to be sworn, the Commissioners will possess the same power of the witnesses as the Superior Courts. The reports of the Commissioners are to be laid before Parliament.

DISASTROUS SHIPWRECKS OFF THE KENTISH COAST.—On Saturday morning the "Apollo," screw-steamer, left Rotterdam for London, with a heavy cargo of cattle, and seventeen passengers. A little before two o'clock on Sunday morning, she struck on the Kentish Knock—thirty or forty miles from the mouth of the Thames. The cattle pens were swept over by the heavy sea, and the passengers and crew only escaped from the foundering wreck in boats.—About eight o'clock, some boatmen cruising about near the Sunken Light, picked up nine men, the crew of a Spanish brig, which had been knocked to pieces on the Long Sands.

A BALL-ROOM OF IRON FOR BALMORAL.—An iron edifice has been erected for his Royal Highness Prince Albert, by Messrs. E. T. Beilhouse and Co., engineers, of Manchester. This structure is intended to be used as an addition to the accommodation for entertainments at Balmoral. The principal particulars of the iron ball-room are as follows:—length, 60 feet; width, 24 feet; height to eaves, 10 feet; to peak of roof, 17 feet.

THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.—A letter from Captain Parker, of the "Truelove" whale ship, giving an account of Captain Austin's expedition up to the 13th of September, 1850, has been brought by Captain Ord, of the "Tyne," of Berwick-upon-Tweed, which ship arrived at that port on the 6th instant, from Davis's Straits. From this letter it would appear that the searching expeditions were about to enter into winter quarters on the southern shores of Cornwallis Island, in Barrow Straits; the traces of Sir John Franklin's expedition, which had been already reported by Captain Forsyth as having been discovered by Captain Ommanney and Lieutenant Bertie Cator, had been further followed up by Captain Ommanney, Captain Penny, and Captain de Haven, of the United States expedition, placing beyond a doubt the safety of Sir John Franklin's ships up to this point, which was their first winter quarters, and during their sojourn at which there is not the slightest ground for supposing that any disaster of any description had occurred beyond the ordinary casualties of life among such a number, three men having died of the two ships' companies up to April, 1846, about which period they would be preparing to push forward on the main object of the expedition.

LEGISLATIVE LABOURS.—Albert Smith's humorous periodical, the *Month*, has some admirable sketches of fashionable life, in the style of Mayhew's *London Labour and the London Poor*. Here are two, the originals of which it will not be difficult to recognise:—

SIR LANCELOT GREAVES.—I will tell you what I properly can, but have no time to lose. I am a Cabinet Minister. You can best estimate my work by a specimen. This (referring to a memorandum) was yesterday's work. Up at 8. Rode for twenty-five minutes. Breakfast. Office by 9. Letters and answers till 11. Four deputations at 11.15—11.30—11.45—12. First, on the malt duties—soothed 'em; second, on capital punishments—laughed at 'em; third, on taxes—told 'em it wasn't my business; fourth, on a canal job—this one important, as some political antagonists of weight were interested—heard them patiently for an hour, and promised attention and another hearing. Cabinet Council—afterwards attended her Majesty. Office again—five-and-twenty minutes to look into cases of two people sentenced to be hanged—decided that Huggins should, and Buggins shouldn't, die—despatches accordingly. Looked over a constitution for India, and another for South Australia, while waiting for my horse; seem all right, but I dare say won't work. House at 4, answering questions. Debate on motion for restoring corn-laws. Answered to a speech of an hour and a half, and went for some dinner, but could not get any, because an influential deputation had come up bothering about Huggins's hanging, so (to please them) read papers again, and decided that he was innocent. Sent orders not to hang him till further notice, and came back to House, very savage at missing my dinner, but in time to vote. Then got something to eat at Bellamy's while looking over heads of speech, on introducing bill for consolidating all the beadles of England into one great cocked hat, and went down and made the speech. Debate till half-past three in the morning. Bed at 4. I must leave you—for I have to meet the Premier in my way to a Council, and then we have to go to Windsor, and be back by the meeting of the House. In one word, I do work which five men could hardly despatch properly, and the only wonder is how things go on as well as they do.

MR. PHOOTLETON.—I work very hard, uncommon hard. It's necessary, my boy, I can tell you, if you want to make a figure in the House, and I do make a figure, at least my friends tell me so. You see I've travelled a good deal, and when one has travelled, one speaks with confidence about things. My work is this. In the morning I take a map of one of the countries I've seen, we'll say Italy. Well, I take the newspapers and read all the foreign correspondence about that country, finding the places in the map. Then I make a note of what has been doing there, and I go to the House. As soon as I see the Foreign Secretary in his place, I get up and ask him "if he has any official intelligence" that a donkey with the Pope's arms tied to his tail was seen near the door of the English Envoy at Florence. and whether such symptom implied that we were going to send a fleet to coerce the Vatican? Or I ask him "if he has any official intelligence" that an English midshipman had a rotten orange flung at him in Madrid, and, if so, what steps he means to take to vindicate the honour of the British flag. If the Secretary is in a good temper, he usually says "No," and there's an end. Sometimes, however, he gives me a wiper, and says that the only official intelligence he has had about a donkey was the notice that he was going to have a question from one. And one day he "had" me; for in answer to a question from me about the Two Sicilies, he asked me to tell the House where the second Sicily was. I didn't know what to say, and there was such a roar. So you see we have to work hard at geography, as well as other matters. If you ask me why I sit in Parliament, I can only say—that you had better apply to my constituents—they know, and so does my banker—I don't.

THE EAST RIDING VACANCY.—The Speaker of the House of Commons has given the usual fortnight's notice in the Gazette before issuing his writ for electing a new member for the East Riding of Yorkshire, in room of the late Mr. Henry Broadley. A meeting of the Conservatives has been held, and the task of finding a safe candidate to succeed Mr. Broadley, on Protectionist principles, has not proved easy. Mr. Yarbrough Grime, Mr. Philip Saltmarsh, junior, of Saltmarsh, near Howden, and several other gentlemen, successively declined the proffered honour. A requisition was then signed, calling upon Mr. Edward Christopher Egerton, son of Mr. William Egerton, of Tatton Park, Cheshire, to offer himself. Mr. Egerton is the nephew of Sir Tatton Sykes, Baronet, of Hedmers, who presided at the meeting; and it is believed that he will comply with the requisition.

RAILWAY COLLISION AT HORNSBY.—On Monday evening, about six o'clock, a line of trucks and a

baggage train successively came to a stand on the Great Northern Railway, at the Horsey station, on the up rails. An Exhibition train, heavily laden, was the next to arrive and pull up. No sooner had the obstruction been removed, than another excursion train, unwarned of danger, dashed up, and a frightful concussion ensued. Numbers of passengers jumped out before the collision took place. No lives were lost, but eight or ten are reported as severely injured.

WHERE SHALL I PUT MY HAT?—At Valparaiso, according to a recent tourist, they have a contrivance worth noting. The theatre there, he says, is of rather large dimensions, and the fronts of the tiers of boxes and gallery, instead of panelling, as in our English theatres, consist of balustrading, painted white, with gold mouldings, and the effect is exceedingly light and pretty, as well as cool. The seats in the pit are all divided by arms, and each seat lifts up and discloses a small box, in which to place the hat of a person occupying it—a very capital contrivance.—*The Builder*.

THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY COMMISSION continues its meetings at Lord John Russell's official residence in Downing-street. Two or three meetings have taken place since the prorogation of Parliament. It is said that Lord John is anxious to get its report, and also that it may be of such a nature as to justify him in having prepared during the recess of Parliament something feasible to be presented at the opening of next session.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, September 10, Two o'clock.
FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE KAFIR WAR.

The "Hellepont" mail-steamer arrived yesterday, at Plymouth, with papers from the Cape of Good Hope, to the 1st of August. The information contained in them is thus summarized by the *Cape Town Mail* of that date:—

The most important events which have marked the progress of the war during the past month have been the combined movements of the troops upon the Amatola Mountains, the subsequent eruption of the Kafirs into the colony, and the destructive ravages committed by them, and, finally, a repulse experienced by the British Resident in the Orange River Sovereignty, in attempting to suppress the sanguinary contentions among the native tribes of that province.

The post which has just arrived from the frontier brings additional intelligence of a painful and disheartening character. The Kafirs and rebel Hottentots were spreading themselves in large parties over the country from Sunday's River to the Amatolas, slaying, pillaging, and burning in all directions. Some atrocious murders of frontier colonists had been committed by the Hottentot banditti. In British Kaffaria there was comparative peace. The patrols sent out from King William's Town encountered few enemies, and obtained no booty, the cattle of the Kafirs having been driven to a distance. The accounts of the irruption of the Kafirs into the Zuurberg are confirmed. A great number of cattle and horses had been swept off from the neighbourhood of the Sunday's River, and numerous fires had been observed in the direction of the great Zuurberg, and towards Oliphant's Hoek. Two engagements had taken place, in which five of the Kafirs were killed, and three of the Colonists were wounded.

The Paris papers of Monday inform us that of the eighty-five counsellors general that have assembled the opinion of all but that of the Gard upon the revision question is now known. The enormous proportion of seventy-nine have pronounced for revision in some shape; forty-eight have simply expressed a wish for revision according to Act 111 of the constitution; eight have pronounced for a modification of the law of May.

The West India Mail also arrived yesterday morning. The latest dates from Jamaica are to the 12th ult. Cholera still lingered there; in Savannah-la-Mar there had been nearly four hundred deaths. On the 18th, the island of Saint Thomas experienced the tail of a hurricane. It commenced at daylight, and from nine a.m. to nine p.m. it blew with terrific fury from N.E. to S.E. by E. One schooner was capsized at her anchors, two or three vessels went on shore, and others drove with both anchors down. The strength of the hurricane passed to the southward of St. Thomas. In Martinique there was on the night of August the 5th an irruption of the long dormant volcano of the Pelée Mountain. The orator threw out volumes of smoke and ashes, accompanied with a rumbling loud as thunder. The inhabitants of St. Pierre fled from the town, but the next morning found no greater damage done than a copious deposit of calined gritty particles in all the streets and house-tops.

THE NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION held a meeting last night in the Lecture-hall, Islington Green; and on Monday in the Town Hall of Hanley, the first of a series of meetings in the Potteries.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION AT TOTTENHAM.—The inquest on the body of Carl Kregeloh, the German, who, after stabbing Mrs. and Miss Brand, committed suicide, was resumed yesterday. Miss Brand was able to attend, and her evidence at once decided the jury on a verdict of "Temporary Insanity."

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1851.

With very fine weather and moderate supplies, our trade is steady at Monday's prices.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 1,480 qrs.; Foreign, 3,770 qrs. Barley—English, 110 qrs.; Foreign 3,110 qrs. Oats—English, 590 qrs.; Foreign, 23,960 qrs. Flour—English 1,170; Foreign, 2,490 sacks.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

For Eight Lines and under 6s. 0d.
For every additional Line 0s. 6d.
Half a Column.....£1 10s. | Column.....£2 10s.

A Reduction is made on Advertisements repeatedly inserted. All Advertisements from the country must be accompanied with a Post-office Order, or by a reference for payment in London.

THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION are 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

Subscriptions (payable in advance) are received at the Office, 4, Horse Shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

Post-office Orders, &c., payable to Messrs. Miall and Cockshaw.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Received on account of the "Melbourne Church-rate case," from

C. Gilpin, Esq.	£1 1 0
J. Vernon, Esq., Blandford	0 10 0
Mr. J. Love, Coatbridge	0 2 6

and 10s. from Mr. Vernon, to the relief of the destitution in the Hebrides.

"A. M. Humphreys."—We are not aware of the existence of any such society as he mentions.

"H. B."—We believe the churchwardens can distrain for a church rate, unless the illegality of it is proved and admitted before a bench of magistrates, or carried for decision into the Ecclesiastical Court.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 10, 1851.

SUMMARY.

THE dulness of home politics is amply made up by the increasing interest which attaches to continental affairs. Where political questions are at all discussed at this holiday-making period, the uppermost topics are rather the piratical attacks on Cuba, the reign of terror in the Two Sicilies, the proclamation of absolutism in Austria, and the march of despotism in Prussia, than the Quixotism of Mr. G. F. Young, the probable scope of the promised Reform Bill, or even the attitude of the Roman Catholic bishops. Mr. Gladstone's disclosures respecting Naples seem to have turned the current of public feeling toward the Continent, and, still better, against absolutism. The despotic sovereigns of Europe, who had their influential organs of the press in this country, to slur over their crimes, and extol their vigour and orderly policy, are now almost deserted. Their party rather consists of isolated individuals, with whose company honest men would fear to be contaminated, than of newspaper organs. The *Times* and *Chronicle* are no longer the abettors of Austrian misdeeds, but have forsaken the sinking ship. How far our own Government sympathize with the perjured sovereigns of Europe, we have few means of knowing; but the revelation of a "Foreign branch in connexion with our police system," has an ugly appearance, and demands inquiry and explanations—though we can scarcely believe that Lord Palmerston would lend himself to the schemes of continental despotism, as would appear from this fact. And although the great states of Europe are apparently hermetically sealed against the admission of friend or foe, it does so happen that their affairs are better known in London than in their own capitals. The old proverb, "You must go from home to learn news," is, in this instance, literally correct. Our metropolis is not only the resort of men of all nations, but a focus of information respecting their political affairs. Yea, more, it is the seat of many an imaginary government—the head-quarters of a propaganda of moral influence which embraces nearly all Europe—a Court of Appeal to which banished freedom may resort and find justice. Many a crowned head, all powerful at home, must grow pale with apprehension as it thinks of its inability to control what is going on in England at the present moment, and watches with a wistful glance the gathering on the distant horizon of the storm which will burst over it.

But it does not seem as though there were any such anxiety. These contemptible crime-dyed men, superior to their fellows in nothing but the accident of station and opportunities for evil, are dancing gaily to the edge of the precipice. Are they not invincible? Is not the Czar, in his own esteem at least, an instrument in the hands of Heaven—priest as well as emperor? See with what confidence and sang-froid the young Emperor of Austria sets aside the constitutional and guaranteed rights of the million of his subject, and, with a kind of playful irony, tells his now irresponsible Ministers to see whether some semblance of representative government can yet be adopted which will be compatible with imperial authority—or, in other words, "to throw the poor dog a bone." Surely it cannot be that danger is

nigh? It is true that his subjects in Hungary and Italy abstain from exciseable articles, and maintain a provoking taciturnity—that a sort of panic prevails on the Bourse—and that martial law is the medium of government—but what of that? Are not the armies of the Empire sufficient to crush all discontent? Are not the police competent to discover every conspiracy? All must be right. Metternich has returned to enjoy repose in the midst of re-established order—a loan is boldly announced, and, although it is said by the organ of the monied world that in this country it will "find no market whatever," continental capitalists may perhaps take it—and the august sovereigns of Austria, Prussia, and Wurtemberg, assemble at Ischl, to join in festivities, and no doubt congratulate each other upon having (to use a Hudsonian phrase) "made things pleasant;" and, perhaps, like Anthony, Octavius, and Lepidus, to apportion new power, and devise fresh measures for keeping the herd, born to carry out their wishes, in strictest subjection.

But we must descend to a more literal notice of the melancholy information which begins to crowd upon us from the Continent. We know not the worst yet. Absolutism has still the means of keeping back some of the gloomiest details. Unfortunately, every continental state is not so fortunate as to be able to command the services of a Gladstone, in tearing aside the veil from the horrors of its condition. Had Baden such a lynx-eyed inspector, a state of things to rival Naples in its hideous features might be disclosed to the light of day. Happily, its condition has not altogether escaped attention, as witness the facts we have published elsewhere. In the face of such melancholy statements, can it be surprising that "Moderatism," as a political creed, is fast disappearing from Europe; that the well-to-do-classes are rapidly becoming Republicans; and that even the military are beginning to be infected. We judge the latter from the fact that the King of Prussia seriously entertains the design of altering the constitution of his army. Now, the whole male population serves in rotation every three years—making every citizen a soldier. Such a policy is so fraught with danger to tyranny that Frederick William already talks of replacing it by a standing army of mercenaries. The King of Wurtemberg has absolved his troops from their oath to the constitution. We only wonder that the step has been so long delayed. From Lombardy there are the same unvaried accounts—fresh arrests, seizure of papers and persons, nocturnal visits, and crowded prisons. How much of the intelligence and worth of continental Europe is to be found at the present moment within the four walls of its dungeons!

It would be some relief if we could turn to France as a contrast in all respects to her neighbours. There matters are somewhat better—thanks to the clashing claims of rival parties in the state. In the struggles for supremacy of the Bonapartists, Legitimists, and Orleansists, none of these can quite ignore popular support—none of them advance their object without considerable latitude of free discussion, although it may be truly said that the President's Government coerce where they can, and violate civil and religious freedom as much as they dare. Constitutional right is in practice a fiction, except in so far as it will further the aims of those in power. With respect to the present aspect of affairs, it appears that, notwithstanding the reticence of his family, Prince de Joinville suffers himself to be a candidate for the Presidency, and conciliates much of that favour from the middle classes which Louis Napoleon has lost. It is even said that the moderate Republicans, seeing the hopelessness of electing M. Carnot, their candidate, will rally round the Orleansist standard. At all events, there is little doubt that Louis Napoleon is losing ground, and nothing could more strongly confirm this than the decisions of the Councils-General, scarcely one of which has countenanced his pretensions.

Two more foreign events, of a more cheering character, claim a moment's consideration. The first is the opening of a railroad from the Austrian territory to Moscow, establishing direct railway communication with Russia. The first steam-engine that crosses the frontier will be the forerunner of a greater revolution than ever entered the brain of Red Republicans. One is amused to hear of an agreement that private messages may pass by magnetic telegraph from Russia to Austria, but not vice versa. No light is to enter the Russian territory, though the steam-engine may.

The second item of news refers to the approaching liberation of Kossuth and his companions in captivity. The Levant mail just arrived, brings intelligence that they were positively to quit Kuytania on the 1st inst., proceed to the Dardanelles in a Turkish vessel, and there be received on board of the "Mississippi," which has been placed at their service by the United States Government. The steamer will at once leave Constantinople, stopping for a few days in England on its way to America. Now that there is so little doubt of the speedy arrival of Kossuth and his compatriots, we trust immediate measures will be taken for giving them a

right royal reception—a truly national greeting—the report of which will carry consternation to Vienna and Petersburg, and inspire down-trodden Europe with renewed hope for the future. Such, we believe, is the general enthusiasm felt for the illustrious captive, that it only needs the agency of a few influential and trustworthy men to direct it into a useful and glorious channel. A Kossuth ovation would be like the death-knell of European absolutism.

The exciting intelligence brought over by the last mail from the United States of America, requiring, as it does, more ample comment, we have reserved for a separate article.

We proceed to take a rapid glance at what may appear noteworthy in home affairs. And first, we must mention a rumour, originated, we suppose, by the tone of a leading article in the *Globe* newspaper, that Lord John Russell contemplates deferring once more his promised Reform Bill. The advocates of reform, it is said, can agree upon nothing, and the "enthusiasts" of the party make no proposal which the monied classes would not most strenuously resist. There seems, however, to be an apprehension on the part of the Whigs, that the Protectionists, in revenge for their recent failures, may put forward larger and more comprehensive Reform prospects than will suit the purposes of the Whig Premier. Hence this disposition of Lord John Russell's friends to shirk the question, if possible, and hence, this plausible excuse put forward on his behalf for doing nothing. Doubtless, Lord John would very gladly free himself from the engagement into which he has entered, more especially if there is any likelihood of his being outbitten by his rivals; but the article in the *Globe*, we should imagine, embodies the wishes of Whig under-strappers, rather than the purpose of their noble leader, nor can we draw from it any inference but this, that the quarrels of political factions may possibly turn out to the furtherance of popular liberty.

Two or three matters having an ecclesiastical aspect may be briefly noticed. One, in the shape of a series of letters between a person of the name of W. Rees Francis Gawthorn and some of the dignitaries of the Church of England, in which that person plays the Jesuit for the purpose of entrapping his reverend correspondents, and, after having effected his object, unblushingly avows and justifies his practice of deceit, reminds us that the "lying spirit" which has so often been at the service of the Church of Rome is not yet cast out of her, nor seems at all likely to be. Another, consisting of reports made to Her Majesty by the respective Presidents of the Queen's Colleges in Belfast, Cork, and Galway, appears to show, by the number of pupils studying at each place, that the middle classes of Ireland will not be scared by the violent denunciations of the Roman Catholic hierarchy and priesthood, from availing themselves of the literary advantages which the Imperial legislature has placed within their reach. A third, comprising a public meeting of Church Reformers, at Plymouth, and a letter of the Dean of Bristol, read thereat, proves that the Establishment must be taken by its supporters "for better, for worse," and that hers is a case in which any attempt at amendment exposes her to more dangers than quiet connivance at the most crying abuses.

Our advertising columns contain an appeal of the directors of the London Missionary Society to the friends of humanity and religion, on behalf of the natives of South Africa, and others who are suffering innocently, but severely, in consequence of the present Kafir war. The details of information which have reached the Mission-house seem to prove that both the missionaries, and, with very few exceptions, their converts, in Southern Africa, have remained firm in their allegiance to the British Government, and have nobly illustrated by their conduct, under the most trying circumstances, the power of those religious principles upon which they profess to act. It is difficult to say from which side they have suffered most grievous loss; for Sir Harry Smith's soldiery have been quite as regardless of the rights of property as the marauding Kafirs. Between the two forces engaged in this protracted warfare, many of them have lost their all, and are compelled, by stress of events, to cast themselves upon the sympathy of British Christians. Hence the appeal to which we have adverted—an appeal to which every generous heart must promptly respond, whatever may be the views taken of the general conduct of the society in relation to other matters.

Another frightful railway accident brings up the rear of our domestic topics for the week. It occurred in the neighbourhood of Bicester, on the line of rail which connects Oxford with the London and North-Western Railway. There were thirteen carriages, exclusive of engine and tender. From some cause, not yet fully explained, the engine ran off the line, and drew after it several of the carriages, four of which were overturned. Six passengers were killed, and several others severely injured. An inquest is being held upon the bodies of the unfortunate victims of this accident, and we

therefore defer comment until after the delivery of their verdict.

THE INVASION OF CUBA.

THE course of almost all civilized nations in acquiring extension of territory may be described in very few words. Rascality pioneers the way through all the obstructions of law and justice. Authority, disowning the wickedness of its predecessor, follows upon its track, and appropriates its harvest. National vanity brings up the rear, and, by specious and hypocritical pleas, attempts to justify to the world what common sense cannot but discern to be barefaced robbery. So it has been in several of our own colonial possessions—so, in India, Southern Africa, and China—and so, in Texas and New Mexico, as it now threatens to be in Cuba. Unbridled lust makes its way to a position which it cannot hold, and provokes a retribution which, in the heat of its fury, trespasses upon some international right. At this point Government steps in to take the quarrel upon itself, crushes the weak, whose chief crime consists in the spirited defence of its own, and repays the cost of its operations by annexing the territory of the conquered. Successful injustice is never very perseveringly repudiated, at least by those who partake in the spoil. Peoples looking through the medium of their own selfish interests, very soon come to see that "black is white," and to gild over deeds of atrocity with the outward semblances of philanthropy and virtue. This is an old tale, and one with which most modern States are tolerably familiar.

The island of Cuba has long been looked upon by American ambition as a most desirable territory to possess. That it belongs to Spain, went for little in the estimation of the lawless. That it has a prolific soil, and abounds in all the materials of wealth, went for much more. Desire ripened into resolution. The United States of America, into which Europe annually pours the scum of its population, contain, naturally enough, a pretty large proportion of inhabitants whose maxim of life is, "Get—honestly, if you can—but, at all events, get." These men, ever on the look out for their own advantage, saw in Cuba rich booty for themselves, and forthwith determined, if possible, to secure it. They wanted a plausible pretext, of course, and, equally of course, their pretext was a disinterested love of liberty. The subjects of Spain living in Cuba were represented as shamefully oppressed, eager to throw off the galling yoke of the mother-country, and wanting only slight aid from their neighbours to achieve their own emancipation and independence. Privately, and in defiance of international right, as well as statute law, more than one expedition was got up on the American soil, the simple object of which was to wrest Cuba from Spanish dominion. Owing to the good faith of the Government of the United States, these piratical projects were nipped in the bud. Rascality, however, was not to be easily discouraged. It went to work in secret, and prepared another expedition, the conduct of which was intrusted to Lopez, and the fate of which it is now our duty to describe.

The insurgent leader managed to slip away from republican America with a force of 450 men, which he landed near Bahia Honda, 55 miles due west from Havannah. No doubt he calculated upon being instantly joined by large numbers of the discontented inhabitants upon the island, and that his successful disembarkation on the island of Cuba would be the signal for a general insurrectionary outburst. If so, he calculated without his host. Not a single subject of the Spanish Government appears to have joined him. In two encounters the Spanish troops were repulsed, not, however, without considerably thinning the ranks of the invaders. At last, the authorities, thus wantonly defied, despatched artillery to the scene of action, and the expeditionary force was completely routed, and driven, some to the mountains, some to boats on the coast. The fate of the former is as yet matter of rumour only. But it seems to be quite probable that most of them have been captured, and that Lopez himself has fallen into the hands of the Spanish military. That of the latter is more authentically described. The Spanish steamer, "Habanero," cruising on the coast, chased a number of the invaders in boats, among the small islands which bound the mainland. Three of the boats were run down by the steamer, several of the unhappy men who filled them were drowned, and fifty-two were taken prisoners, conveyed to the Havannah, and after a drum-head court-martial, were shot in the presence of twenty thousand people. The buccaneers were unsuccessful, and met with the usual fate of crime when deserted by fortune. They meant mischief—they attempted it, at all hazards, and in the teeth of all law, but, instead of inflicting it on others, they suffered it themselves. Robbery unexpectedly met its deserts. It is a melancholy story, but not an uninteresting one.

The sequel is not less sad, but far more astounding. The news of these men's fate, tricked out

with certain exaggerations, intended to exasperate all the turbulent blood of America, flew along the telegraphic wires with the speed of lightning, to every part of the United States, and kindled in the breasts of the unprincipled a hot flame of revenge. In New York as well as New Orleans, in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Albany, Louisville, Cincinnati, Mobile, Pittsburg, Savannah, and many other large places in the States, immense public meetings have been held, the resolutions unanimously passed at which attempt to justify the expedition, denounce the punishment inflicted by the Spanish authorities upon the invaders, and call loudly upon the Government to avenge the untimely death of these "champions of American liberty, whose lives have been thus barbarously sacrificed." At New Orleans, popular excitement took a more decided course. An immense mob attacked the office of the Spanish newspaper, *La Patria*, and destroyed every shred of property within its walls—repeated the outrage upon a cigar-store kept by a Spaniard obnoxious to the self-styled "patriots," and concluded by paying a visit to the Spanish consul, whose papers and furniture they flung into the streets, and whose life they sought with such determined clamour, as to render it necessary to place him for safety in the City prison. Thus it is manifested that piracy, carried on under sanctimonious pretexts, and for purposes of national aggrandizement, finds in the United States an amount of popular sympathy, which in Europe would degrade any country in which it was exhibited to the lowest level of public contempt and execration.

It behoves us, however, to guard against aiming our censure indiscriminately at the people of America, as though they were generally partakers in the guilt of their countrymen. It is but due to them to acknowledge, with hearty approbation, that the Government of the United States has hitherto behaved with dignified impartiality, has faithfully adhered to its treaty engagements, and has done its utmost to resist the fierce and warlike tendencies displayed by the baser classes of the population. It is said, moreover, and we can well believe it, that the quiet, the decent, and the respectable, in all parts of America, see the crime in its proper light, resent its perpetration with becoming spirit, and are prepared to support the Government in a stern resistance of all freebooting expeditions against the territory of friendly powers. But there, as here, we suppose, and elsewhere, passion is loud and many-voiced—judgment, if not silent, is far less overbearing in its tones. As in a public meeting, a comparatively few brawlers may throw everything into confusion, and prevent the exercise of either eloquence or wisdom, so in a nation, the fiercer classes will, at the outset, seem to have it all their own way, and, by their violence and folly, will bring upon the bulk of their countrymen a reproach which they do not deserve. Let us hope, as in charity we ought, that this is the state of the case just now in the United States, and that when the ebullitions of vindictive passions have exhausted themselves, the still small voice of reason and justice will make itself heard.

We the rather indulge this wish, inasmuch as it is extremely probable that European powers will step in to prevent the consummation which it is highly desirable that the Government of the United States should be willing and able to frustrate by its own authority. France and England, as well as America, are bound by treaties to guarantee to Spain the continued integrity of her colonial possessions. On the policy of contracting such an agreement, our opinion has been too often expressed to need repetition here. And sure we are that any attempt to carry out its provisions by force would provoke a war far more disastrous to all the parties concerned, far more obstructive of human progress, and probably more ineffectual for securing the immediate object in view, than the abandonment of Spain to her own national resources. Such a possibility we cannot contemplate without dismay; and we, therefore, readily turn from the melancholy prospects that it opens up to us, to cherish the assurance that the Government of the United States will prove itself equal to the emergency, and that barefaced piracy will meet with no more sanction from the majority of the American people than it is likely to do from the various cabinets of Europe.

A CHALLENGE TO POLITICAL SCIENCE AND PUBLIC SPIRIT.

OUR columns, and those of our Dissenting contemporaries, have contained of late repeated communications from the Rev. John Kennedy, of Stepney, respecting the starving poor of the Isle of Skye, whose condition had been made known to him by a brother minister located there. We gave last week a few sentences from a document which would have filled about four of our columns—the report of a personal visit of inspection by Mr. Kennedy. Those brief extracts were sufficient to show that his appeal was well justified, and that but for his benevolent and energetic interference, actual, and perhaps extensive, loss of life must have been experienced. We propose now to deal

with the larger question of the condition of those distressed localities.

The following statements would apply, with little variation, to the whole of the Hebrides, and the adjacent islands—but we confine ourselves, for the sake of fixing attention, to the case of the Isle of Skye. The population of that island, at the late census, was found to be 22,532; so that there has been no increase since 1831! The next significant fact is, the distribution of this population. Of the 4,335 families, the heads of 77 are proprietors or professional men—380 are tradesmen—41 farmers of upwards of thirty acres of arable land—180 tenants of farmers less than that size—1,888 crofters holding less than eight acres—and 1,765 families, comprising about 9,178 persons, hold no land and have no regular employment. Next, we are informed, that the proprietors, and the 41 large farmers, or "tacksmen," as they are called, divide amongst them, in pasture and arable land, chiefly the former, nearly the whole of the interior of the island—the crofters and cottars occupying the shore. Some fifty years ago, it was discovered that the weed thrown up by the sea had a chemical property, and was capable of use in the manufactures. Straightway the whole population took to gathering and burning "kelp," and from the ashes of every smoking mound almost fabulous wealth was extracted. Another stride of the merciless genius of discovery, and the tide might carry back its daily freight of weed as of no more value than the foam. Alkali was to be manufactured at a cheaper rate, and kelp fell from £15 to £3 the ton. At this rate it was deemed not worth making, capital deserted the island, and the cottars were thrown on their normal resources. But they could not return to their former pursuits. Farms had been converted into sheep-walks—the proprietors into mortgaged holders—there remained but the niggard coast for the plough or spade of the peasant. The condition of a people with such a history needs scarcely to be described. Imagination depicts them as truthfully and more readily than observation, as dwelling in mud huts, cultivating a little corn for their landlords and potatoes for themselves, the esculent occasionally varied with fish from the surrounding waters, or a little milk from the patron's cows. That we may not be misled by imagination in the guise of anticipation from experience, we copy the statement of the *Times* commissioner, that in one parish there were 400 persons living in forty huts, and occupying about sixty acres of wretchedly cultivated land—and in another township, there were 500 people, living on about 200 acres of land, and paying a rental of nearly £400 a-year. We should expect to hear of evictions; and accordingly we read that "in Bracadale there was less destitution than in any other parish, the crofters having been 'cleared out' to make way for the large farmers and tracksmen"—and that from Snizort, a score of crofters had been ejected for non-payment of their rents, and some of them were living in tents, others in the open air. One thing more is needed to fill up the picture outlined by analogy—a poor-law; and sure enough we find there are here parochial boards distraining for poor-rates on houses assessed so low as five shillings per annum, and sequestrating the chattels of all but the poorest poor. All this is normal, be it understood—habitual and regular; nothing better has been known for a generation or so. The potato rot of 1846 did but accelerate the process—its repetition last year deepened the habitual destitution into distress so poignant that some of the heads of the seventy-seven families felt constrained "to direct the attention of her Majesty's Government to the alarming state of the island;" and it was the continuance of that distress, verging on starvation, and intolerable to be witnessed, that brought an appeal from Mr. McQueen, the Baptist minister, and has aroused public attention to a subject which might else have been buried in the blue-book of the Government commission.

Supposing the threatening presence of famine to have been averted, and the pressure of suffering mitigated, for the present, we ask, What is to be done for the future? Is the matter to relapse into obscurity, until another scarcity comes to decimate the people who now subsist on sea-weed and shell-fish, inflame "the low fever" that now and ever lurks in their unfloored cabins into pestilence, and carries our compassion by storm? or is there to be a permanent rate-in-aid levied on the sympathies of those who cannot hear of misery without despatching a contribution to its relief? We contend, on many grounds, that this island of Skye should be regarded as a challenge to the political science and public spirit of the day to prove their boasted powers. Here is a repetition of the case of Ireland in a convenient compass, and without its worst conditions. Here is a bankrupt proprietary, untitled acres, and a destitute population—but the bankrupt proprietors are without political power, and the destitute population without the animosities that are most hostile to improvement. An Encumbered Estates Act would open the soil to the irrigating streams of capital. Either large or small farms, if the former

were directed by skill, and the latter held on a tenant-right, would substitute for a stunted breed of cattle self-supporting yeomen and peasants. A native manufacture of cloth and worsted lingers in the island, and might aid in the general elevation. The sea abounds in fish, for which there is a market within easy access, had the people nets and boats, and a motive to energy. No doubt, indolence and stupidity, invariably induced by destitution, would resist at first the wisest and kindest efforts; but they would as surely give way before a continuity of right impulses. We are amused to observe that the Government Commissioner complains that the people are infected with the pestiferous notion of a right to support, or, at least, of protection from starvation. It would be wonderful if they were not. Such notions spring up alike in the squalor of Highland cottars, and the penury of Parisian garrets. Wherever men are thrust out from the natural means of livelihood by the foot of a selfish mis-called civilization, Communism springs up as an avenger. And Communism will have a right to gibe at and reproach our vaunted political economy, if it do not prove itself something better than a system of negations, by directing awakened philanthropy to the regeneration of the unhappily misnamed Isle of Skye.

THE LAST CONTRIBUTION TO THE CRISIS.

By the Cabinet Letters which we print elsewhere, the Emperor Francis Joseph has capped the climax of reaction—say rather, has culminated his brief career of crime; for why gloze over political and personal transgressions with the language of impersonality? We talk of "the reaction," forsooth, as if the mind of Europe had o'erleaped itself by a sudden inspiration, and were now suffering the natural recoil. Nothing of the sort. The history of the last three years is not that of a moral retreat, but of personal crimes, of a series of overt treasons and individual perfidies. If, having obtained liberal institutions, the people of Germany had grown careless of them, and languished for the bosom of paternal government, we might sigh, but should have no right to arraign. But it is not so. Bit by bit every article of the Austrian Charter of March, 1849, has been filched away; and now the form, as well as the life, is destroyed. That Charter, be it remembered, was not extorted on the barricades of Vienna, but was put forth by the young monarch as an appeal to the patriotism of his people. It is, therefore, only by acts of flagrant and personal delinquency, that this last step has been reached, and the man has dared to place himself above the law.

And how do the Austrian people take it? Silently, but sullenly. They have no organs of public speech, and only to the accustomed ear is audible even the under-current of sentiment. But in the streets of Vienna, old men ask, beneath their breath, if it was for this their sons fell under Windischgratz? and the eyes of young men brighten with the hope that now the Moderates will consent to a Republic. In the provinces, the proprietors tremble for their peaceful pursuits; while the diverse races feel released from the uneasy yoke of an artificial unity and an irksome allegiance. Italy and Hungary imbibe the courage of despair—for it is foreseen that the Emperor thinks to consolidate his power, and get a firm grasp of the sword; though it is hard for Englishmen to conceive how even courtiers and soldiers can like to know that they have but one legitimate head, and are at the absolute will of one man. But whatever the gain in material strength, it will be far exceeded by the accession to the opposite side of a new element. Whosoever is discontented—whether he be a Viennese student, inflamed with democratic ideas, or a Slavonic peasant, groaning under his serfdom—will feel that he has now law on his side; that the fiction of a responsible government no longer interposes between him and the realization of his theories, or the redress of his wrongs. This, we imagine, is no inconsiderable contribution to the impending and inevitable crisis.

According to a return of rates made by the Commissioners of Sewers, it appears that the total rateable annual value of the districts, in 1849, was £8,077,691; in 1850, it had risen to £8,791,957; the cost of management per annum was £20,005 7s. 6d. in 1849, and £23,465 18s. 7d. in 1850.

THE NEW HOUSE DUTY.—At Michaelmas, the first half-year's duty under the new act will become payable, of sixpence in the pound on the annual value of £20, and upwards, on shops, warehouses, &c., and of ninepence on dwelling-houses not used as shops, &c.

PARLIAMENTARY CHANGES.—Since the last general election, no fewer than 133 seats have been vacated, and the House of Commons has been renovated to the amount of one-sixth of its number. During the same period, the House has lost thirty-one members by death.

Mr. Mayhew estimates that £125,000 is spent yearly in oysters in the streets of London.

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

The Royal retirement at Balmoral is varied by rides in the adjacent country, and visits to the Duchess of Kent at Abergeldie. Twice or thrice Prince Albert has been out deerstalking.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL has been visiting the Rt. Hon. Fox Maule, at Dunmore, near Dunkeld, but has now left for the South.

CHRISTOPHER NORTH (Professor Wilson) has received from Lord John Russell the pleasing intimation that it is her Majesty's intention to reward his eminent literary services with a pension of £300 a year. The letter conveying this information was the more welcome to the Professor from being written at the old Palace of Holyrood.

LORD CRANWORTH and Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce have been appointed Judges of Appeal, the latter with a seat in the House of Lords. Sir W. Page Wood and Mr. James Parker are to become Vice-Chancellors. A vacancy is thus created in the post of Solicitor-General.

Mr. SAMUEL MORTON Peto has been appointed by the Crown to be Deputy Chairman of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers.

Parliament met formally on Thursday, to be formally re-provoked until Tuesday, the 4th November. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Duke of Devonshire; and the Commons were represented by their Clerk, Sir Denis Le Marchant. A number of ladies witnessed the ceremony.

MISS CATHERINE HAYES sailed from Liverpool on Wednesday last for America, to fulfil her engagement there. Previously to her leaving Liverpool, Miss Hayes gave a farewell concert at the theatre of that town, which was numerously attended by her admirers. Signor Sivori and Mr. Augustus Braham assisted at it. Miss Williams has accompanied Miss Hayes to America.

MR. SCOBLE, the Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society, has safely arrived at Boston en route to Canada, his object being to inquire into the condition and prospects of the coloured population, many hundreds of whom have lately escaped thither from the fury of the oppressor, and on other matters of considerable interest and importance. —*Anti-Slavery Reporter.*

ANOTHER FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—The coal districts of Bedminster and Kingswood have become unenviably notorious for a series of casualties without parallel in the West of England. On the afternoon of Monday (the 1st inst.), about half-past two, a "journey" of nine men and boys were brought up to the level of the Deep Pit—at Kingswood—and the engineer, John Stone, was in the act of stopping the engine to allow them to land, when the bolt of the "reversing handle" snapped in two. Stone, being thus unable to stop the revolution of the drum, and knowing the frightful consequences that must ensue, was for a moment deprived of his presence of mind; but, quickly recovering himself, shut off the steam and caught hold of the eccentric rods of the engine, for the purpose of lifting them up, and so effecting a reversal of the engine. To do this, however, was beyond his strength, and before assistance arrived the mischief he had foreseen had happened. The unfortunate individuals in the bucket immediately comprehended their danger when they found that the engine kept winding them up. Three of them, who stood upon the edge of the bucket, leaped off towards the stages and cross pieces, by which they were passing, in the hope of saving themselves. Two—named Bryant, a married man, and Stone—succeeded in lodging themselves safely; but the other, a lad named Stephen Newman, was not so fortunate—he fell short of his mark, and alighted on his feet on the very edge of the shaft, where he vainly endeavoured to grasp the adjacent supports, and, after trembling for a moment on a balance, fell over towards the pit, and was precipitated down a depth of 140 fathoms. The remaining six, who were all young lads, were carried up to, and forcibly dragged over, the shiver-wheel, falling to the earth from a height of 25 feet, the bucket and chains descending with them, and inflicting fearful injuries on their bodies. On Wednesday morning an inquest was held on the body of the deceased boy, Newman, and was adjourned until yesterday. Serjeant Hazle, having a warrant from the coroner, proceeded to the residence of Stone, the engineer, at Clay Bottom, and arrested him. The *Bristol Gazette*, in its notice of these accidents, observes:—

Surely there must be something very wrong in the management of the collieries round Bristol. Within the last six months there have been as many accidents; almost all attended with serious loss of life; and these accidents include almost every description of casualty to which mining is subject—falling-in of shafts, breaking of ropes, bursting of boilers, giving way of machinery, &c.; all accidents avoidable with common care. No doubt, the recklessness of the men engaged was a primary cause of some of these misfortunes; but that very spirit of recklessness, engendered, as it is, by the continual presence of danger, ought to put the managers and proprietors of these works more on their guard.

We are sorry to say it, but the facts go far to prove it, that there is an amount of carelessness, of indifference to the lives of those they employ, manifested by some of the coal proprietors of this part of the country, which cannot fail to bring down upon them the reprobation of the public, and, it may be, the visitation of Government.

St. George's Hall, Liverpool, is still in a very incomplete state. The great hall is as yet a mere shell, and it is believed that several years will yet pass ere all be thoroughly finished.

NEPAULESE POLITICS.—Everyone remembers the Nepaulese princes, whose visit to this country last summer was a matter of general interest, as they liberally exhibited themselves to the public in their gorgeous native costume. It appears, from accounts recently received from Nepal, that during their absence, a conspiracy was formed to supplant them at home. The eldest prince, General Jung Bahadur, on leaving Nepal for England, placed his brother, Bum Bahadur, to officiate for him as Prime Minister, and his next brother, Budree Nur Singh, to officiate as Commander-in-Chief. During the absence of Jung Bahadur, Budree Nur Singh became disaffected towards his absent brother, and entered into a conspiracy with Jye Bahadur, a cousin, for the purpose of precipitating the downfall of Jung Bahadur. In order to assist their plans, they charged Jung Bahadur with having lost caste whilst in England by associating with and partaking of food with Englishmen. They disclosed their plans to Bum Bahadur, the second brother of the prince, to whom they offered the post of Prime Minister. He appeared to enter into the conspiracy, and got the full details of the scheme from them. He then disclosed the whole scheme to Jung Bahadur, who immediately changed the whole of the guards, ordered the arrest of his brother and cousin, and brought them to trial. The King ordered the conspirators to death, but Jung Bahadur, who was the Prime Minister, would not consent. He also refused to sanction the order to deprive the prisoners of sight, and consulted the British Resident on the subject. The Resident, of course, refused to interfere, and ultimately the prisoners were ordered off to the Snowy Mountains, the Siberia of Nepal. The Minister is represented to have said, when he mentioned the circumstances to the British Resident, "Ah, had I not been in England, all these men would have suffered death before this; but, had I allowed the law of the land to be carried out, your newspapers would have been full of attacks on me for my blood-thirstiness."

SHEFFIELD CUTLERS' FEAST.—On Thursday, the Cutlers' Company held their annual inauguration of their newly elected Master, W. Webster, Esq. In the morning, the company attended divine service at the parish church, and went thence to the Town Hall, where the new officers were sworn in. In the evening there was a banquet at the hall. Lord Wharncliffe, Mr. Denison, M.P., and the members for the borough, were among the speakers. The Exhibition, and its relation to free-trade, was the favourite topic. Mr. Denison, referring to the state of the West Riding of Yorkshire, said—"Is it, or is it not, comparatively speaking, prosperous? Is it not advancing in wealth? Is it not advancing in civilization? Is it not advancing in science? Are not the working classes of this great community enjoying daily increased comforts to what they did twenty or thirty years ago? [cheers, and a cry of "Yes, or five years ago."] If you answer 'yea,' then, I ask you, to what is it owing? I venture, with all humility, to suggest, that it is owing to that commercial policy which was adopted by that great statesman [loud cheers] who took the helm of Government just ten years ago. Does any man living doubt that that policy has been of the greatest possible value to her Majesty's subjects?" There was a solitary hiss when Mr. Roebuck was speaking, his vote on the anti-Papal bill not being to the taste of a few of the electors; but it was instantly followed by enthusiastic applause.

THE PRETENDED BARONESS VON BECK.—The companion and secretary of the late unfortunate Racidula, forwards to the *Times* letters from his father of a late date, proving that he has not been abandoned by his family, as "a certain Mr. Paul Hajnik" had said, for misconduct. He gives apparently sufficient reasons for joining the deceased "Baroness," such as the popularity of her book, the complimentary remarks made upon it by the English journals, &c. The most singular statement of all is, that she showed him letters from the following persons, in which she is fully recognised as Baroness Von Beck, and constantly addressed by that title. These letters are sent to the editor of the *Times*. One is from Sabbas Wakovics, Minister of Justice in Hungary during the whole period of Kossuth's government; another from Count Paul Esterhazy, which appears in her first work; one from Wolfgang Kemény, Colonel in the Hungarian army; two letters, one from Thadé Idzikowski, Colonel in the Polish Legion under Dembinski; one from John Paget, whose lady is a born Hungarian; and a sixth from Alexander Strauss, Lieutenant of Hungarian Pioneers. "Now, sir," adds Constant Darra, "one of two things must be true—if the Baroness were an impostor, either the men named above were accomplices in her fraud, or they were victims of it. I am much more disposed to believe that Mr. Paul Hajnik has been guilty of falsehood, than that such men as I have named above, and especially the Minister of Justice, could countenance so gross an imposture; but if the Baroness could succeed in deceiving persons who were with her throughout the whole of the Hungarian struggle, is it surprising that I, a casual acquaintance, should give implicit credit to such testimony? I do not now despair of being yet able to show that the Baroness was really what she represented herself."

Notice has been issued at the National Gallery, Trafalgar-square, and at the Vernon Collection, Marlborough-house, that those museums of art will be closed to the public on Saturday, the 13th inst., for the annual vacation. They will be re-opened to the public on Monday, the 27th October.

It is said in *Galignani* that M. Petin will be ready in about a fortnight to make his first experiment with his "navigable balloon vessel."

THE HALF CENTURY: ITS HISTORY, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL.

"History may be defined as the biography of nations."—Dr. Arnold.

CHAPTER IX. (CONTINUED).

The Three Eras of the Catholic Question—the last stage reached—Mr. Canning's Bill for the admission of Catholic Peers to Parliament—Scene with Mr. Brougham—the Catholic Association—an Act passed for its suppression—Mr. Canning, Mr. Peel, and the University of Oxford—Sir F. Burdett's Catholic Relief Bill—the Duke of York's Declaration—General Election—the Duke of York's Death—Canning's Premiership and Death—the Goderich Cabinet—the Duke of Wellington Prime Minister—Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts—the Clare Election—the Orange Clubs and the Catholic Association—Signs of yielding—Mr. Peel resigns the Representation of Oxford—the Catholic Relief Bill—the King's reluctant assent—Disfranchisement of the Irish Forties—Mr. O'Connell's re-election for Clare—Moral of the Chapter.

The final struggle had come at last. For fifty years the Parliament and people of England had been studiously impressed with the idea, that a mysterious, sacred objection prevailed with the supreme head of the State to Catholic emancipation—the reality of the obstacle was now to be tested. The Duke of Wellington had not scrupled to declare, in justification from the charge of having kept the public in ignorance of his intentions until the last moment, that it was because the King's consent was not till then obtained. Lord Eldon's Memoirs give a corroborative revelation of the royal mind. It is not very clear what the King's objection was—certainly, it was not that of his father and brother, a conscientious adherence to a mistaken conception of the coronation oath, nor a general regard for the stability of Protestant institutions. It could have been only a vague notion that one change must lead to another, and that any change must break up his seclusion. There are many things disgusting in the history of kings—there is nothing more despicable than what we are about to give on the authority of the archetype of a loyal subject and conservative Minister. [*Life of Lord Eldon*, vol. iii. p. 82, *et seq.*].—Before the bill left the Commons [March the 28th], the ex-Chancellor had an interview of four hours' length with the King, which he has copiously reported in his journal. His Majesty opened the conversation with so palpable a falsehood, that Lord Eldon felt obliged to accompany his memorandum of it with an expression of his disbelief—namely, that Mr. Canning had engaged never to let him be troubled about the Catholic question. He went on to complain of his present Ministers—that they had never shown him the bills that were now in process—that one of them was utterly inefficient to carry out the course he had recommended, and the other gave him the greatest possible pain and uneasiness—that "he was in the state of a person with a pistol presented to his breast," his Ministers having twice threatened to resign, and knowing that he had nothing to fall back upon—that they had twice talked him into a state of distraction, when he had said, "Go on." "He then repeatedly expressed himself," continues Lord Eldon, "as in a state of the greatest misery, repeatedly saying, 'What can I do? I have nothing to fall back upon;' and musing for some time, and then again repeating the same expressions." Lord Eldon at last ventured to ask whether his Majesty meant either to enjoin or forbid his considering some method of extricating him from this embarrassment. "He said, 'I neither enjoin you to do so, nor forbid you to do so; but for God's sake take care that I am not exposed to the humiliation of being again placed in such circumstances that I must submit again to pray of my present Ministers that they will remain with me'—not a word about the exigencies of the country, not a thought of aught but his own ease. When the Earl went again to present addresses—the day before the bill passed the Lords—he courageously told the King, that the measure had been carried to its present stage on the representation that his Majesty had fully assented, after full explanation of it to his Majesty. He had said on the last occasion that it was only twice, and verbally, and when exhausted with conversation, he had assented—now, "he produced two papers, which he represented as copies of what he had written to them (his Ministers), in which he assents to their proceeding and going on with the bill; adding, certainly, in each as he read them very strong expressions of the pain and misery the proceedings gave him. It struck me, at the time, that I should, if I had been in office, have felt considerable difficulty about going on after reading such expressions; but . . . I told his Majesty it was impossible to maintain that his assent had not been expressed, or to cure the evils which were consequential, after the bill, in such circumstances, had been read a second time, and in the Lords' House, by a majority of 105. This led him to much conversation on the fact, that he had, he said, been deserted by an aristocracy that had supported his father—that instead of 45 against the measure there were twice that number of peers for it—that everything was revolutionary—everything was tending to revolution—and the peers and aristocracy were giving way to it." Lord Eldon, dismal comforter as he was, agreed that matters were tending rapidly to revolution, but thought it only just to the ratting peers to say that they had acted in obedience to his Majesty's understood desire. Last of all, his Majesty bethought himself of the coronation oath, but even his old adviser could not counsel him to make a stand on that. So he fell again to bemoaning himself as miserable and wretched, with nobody to advise him—and then to threatening, "If I do give my assent, I'll go to the baths abroad, and from thence to Hanover; I'll return no more to England—let them get a Catholic king in Clarence or Sussex." "These," Lord Eldon adds, as though dissatisfied, "were the strongest appearances cer-

tainly of misery. He more than once stopped my leaving him. When the time came that I was to go, he threw his arms round my neck and expressed great misery." A few days afterwards he writes—" (April 14th). The fatal bill received the royal assent yesterday afternoon. After all I had heard in my visits, not a day's delay! God bless us and his Church!" There was only one thing more to be done—and that was to spite the Ministers and their leading supporters by marked incivility at the next royal levee, which was accordingly done by this "first gentleman in Europe."

The price of emancipation, however, had yet to be exacted—"the almost extravagant price of the inestimable good," as Mr. Brougham said—namely, the disfranchisement of the Irish Forties. The bill for effecting this passed quietly through both Houses, the number of votes against it being seventeen in each—the majority 206 in the Commons, and 122 in the Lords. Mr. Huskisson and Lord Palmerston were among the few who argued against it as an unnecessary exercise of a questionable right. The Parliamentary Reformers assented to it, and even Mr. O'Connell was silent—or, rather, noisily endeavouring to divert attention. He had made no effort to take his seat during the discussion of the bill, and it was thought by many a meanness that he was personally excluded from so doing immediately on its passage, by a clause limiting the applicability of the new oath to persons returned after the royal assent to the Act. In the Easter recess, Lord Surrey, son of the Duke of Norfolk, was elected for Horsham, and was therefore the first Catholic member admitted. On the 15th of May, Mr. O'Connell presented himself to be sworn, but the clerk tendered the old oath, which he refused, as no longer required by law. The Speaker decided otherwise, and ordered him to withdraw. Mr. Brougham moved that Mr. O'Connell be heard in support of his claim; but it was resolved, after an adjournment of the debate, that it should be from the bar, and not as a sitting member. Mr. O'Connell accordingly spoke at the bar, and with such moderation as to astonish his hearers, who knew him only as the burly demagogue. The House resolved that he was not entitled to sit without taking the oath of supremacy, by 190 to 116. He requested to look at the oath, and after apparently deliberating upon it, said: "I see in this oath one assertion as to a matter of fact, which I know is not true; and I see in it another assertion, as to a matter of opinion, which I believe is not true. I therefore refuse to take this oath." It was then proposed to pass an Act for his relief, in order to avoid the excitement of another election; but ultimately the issue of a writ for the county of Clare was agreed to without a division. It was not till the 30th of July—nearly a month after Parliament had risen—that the election came on. Mr. O'Connell was unopposed, but not the less did he avenge himself for the mortification of returning to his constituents without having taken his seat. His language was more outrageously violent than ever. The statesmen who had carried emancipation were abused without measure, and everything unpalatable about the concession was set down for speedy abolition. He now also raised the cry for the Repeal of the Union, and pledged his life to the achievement. The Catholic Association was revived in another form, the levying of rent was continued, and five thousand pounds were voted from the balance in hand for returning the leading agitators to Parliament. At the same time the county of Tipperary was in a condition of the utmost lawlessness, secret societies re-appeared, the Insurrection Act had expired, Parliament had risen, and the Government saw with dismay that the difficulty of governing Ireland had not ceased with the removal of that great grievance which had obscured all lesser causes of discontent.

Such is the eventful and instructive history of Catholic Emancipation.—We have seen the masterful will of Pitt, the persuasive genius of Fox, the arbitrary intellect of Castlereagh, and the eloquent advocacy of Canning, successively employed from the seats of Government on its behalf—and we have seen that all these were exerted in vain. We have seen, too, the growing spirit of English liberalism, represented by Brougham, and all the force and cunning of the Irish character, with the added unscrupulousness of a religion which dispenses with moral obligations for the attainment of desired ends, embodied in O'Connell—we have seen these engaged on the same side, but we can hardly say that they were more than auxiliary to its success. We have seen, on the other hand, that blind attachment to existing institutions and supposed fidelity to religion, most conspicuous in George the Third and Lord Chancellor Eldon—the childish dread of change, but stronger fear of unavailing resistance so pitifully displayed by George the Fourth, but which probably actuated the majority of those by whom resistance was maintained till concession lost all dignity and conversion all honour—we have seen these, with the pride of the great soldier and the strong Conservatism of the statesman, bending or breaking beneath the imperious necessity of an unseen power. What is the lesson of all this? Is it not one at once of distrust and of faith. Pitt pawned his honour for the accomplishment of Catholic emancipation, and lost it—Wellington took office to prevent Catholic emancipation, and he accomplished it—O'Connell swore to preserve the forty-shilling franchise, and he quietly surrendered it—yet who shall say that these men lied? There was a power above and around them, breaking the great heart, bending the strong will, taming the boastful tongue—a power that carried on the cause in spite of its enemies, and in spite of its friends. What was that power? Politicians call it the growth of public opinion—moralists talk of the inherent force of a just cause—the religious call it the providence of God. They are all right; for it is God who has established the law by virtue of which the right is ever tending to realization, and who teaches, by events, the blindest and stubbornest of men. "I have nothing to fall back upon!" was the wail of the miserable king—"The sun of England has set for ever!" was the less selfish

lament of his old adviser. Poor men! Let us, reader—you and we, in the little perplexities of our private life, and in the unselfish solicitudes of public concerns—learn from this intricate, humiliating story, that there is ever the encircling atmosphere of the Divine care to fall back upon, and that acts of legislature can no more prevent the rising of to-morrow's sun than lessen towards the next generation that Divine love which is shed on all the ages with impartial beneficence. Except history teach us this, it is, we deem, in the memorable phrase of Lord Plunkett, "no better than an old almanack."

CHAPTER X.

The Episode of the Religious Liberty Struggle—the Test and Corporation Acts—Jewish Disabilities—Anti-slavery Excitement—the Demerara Martyr, John Smith—Mr. Brougham's motion—Legal and Criminal Reform.

WE have now to describe an episode in the history of the great religious-liberty struggle of this reign—namely, the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, in the session of 1828. It was one of those events which mark the silent growth of certain influences, rather than the pressure of exigent circumstances. There had been little previous agitation on the subject, and, for ten years past, there had not been as many petitions presented. Arrangements were made with Lord John Russell for its introduction early in the session, and the stream of petitions that at once poured in showed how heartily the Dissenting organizations were at work. On the 28th of February, his lordship moved for a committee of the whole House on the Sacramental Test and Corporation Acts, in a very characteristic speech. He showed under what circumstances these acts originated—the one in the distrust of the restored Stuart towards Non-conformists; and the other in the unwillingness of the Parliament of James the Second to allow, and even of the Dissenters to accept, any toleration which the Court might employ for the promotion of Papists. His lordship showed, that when these motives ceased to operate, the only objection to the removal of the acts was a logical one—namely, that there would be no consistency in the exclusion of Catholics; and that, therefore, an annual act of indemnity had been passed since the time of Walpole. He showed further, that the influence of these half-obsolete enactments was dishonourable to the Church, irritating to Dissenters, and unworthy of the age. The motion was supported by Mr. J. Smith, the leader of "the Dissenting interest;" by Lords Althorpe, Milton, and Nugent, and by Messrs. Brougham, Ferguson, and R. Palmer. The opposition was conducted by Mr. Peel, Sir R. Inglis, and Mr. Huskisson. The Minister objected that the grievance was unreal. "Look," said he, "at the Ministry—of the fourteen members who compose the present Cabinet; three, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Melville, and the President of the Board of Trade, are Scotsmen, and good Presbyterians. As to corporations, the Lord Mayor of London, for last year, was a Dissenter. It was only a nominal predominance that was given to the Church by these Acts. All the arrangements and intercourse between the Dissenters and the Establishment had been marked of late years by the most perfect cordiality, and he regretted any chance should be hazarded by which it was possible that that temperate and cordial feeling should be interrupted." Sir Robert Inglis spoke much as he would speak now on any cognate question. Mr. Huskisson took up a position that was much lamented by his general admirers, and irretrievably damaged his reputation. He professed himself an enemy to all civil disabilities on account of religion, but argued that as those now complained of were only a part, and the least part of a great system of wrong, their removal should be resisted as calculated to retard the destruction of the whole. He fortified this opinion by the examples of Mr. Pitt—who, he said, had been anxious to remove the disabilities of Dissenters, but forebore from fear of injuring the Catholic cause—and of Mr. Canning. Lord Palmerston followed in a similar strain. The motion was carried, however, by a majority of 44 [237 to 193]. Ministers sagaciously bowed to the decision of the House, and offered no opposition to the progress of the bill; but they burdened it with what they termed securities. In committee, Mr. Sturges Bourne obtained the substitution for the sacramental test of a Declaration that the person taking office would not use its powers for the subversion of the Established Church. As another clause provided that it should be optional with the Crown to dispense with this declaration from its officers, the authors of the bill contented themselves with protesting against the imposition of any such badge of distinction. In the upper House the bill was read a first and second time without a division. The Duke of Wellington commended it on its own merits, as well as on account of its adoption by the Commons: the old principle of exclusion, he said, was no longer defensible. Beside the Whig Peers, the Archbishop of York, and the Bishops of Lincoln, Durham, and Chester, supported the measure. Lord Eldon was its almost solitary opponent, and he fought, as he said, "like a lion, but with his talons cut off." Aided by Earl Winchelsea, he moved numerous amendments in committee—one of which aimed at the exclusion of Unitarians from the benefit of the bill. The Bishop of Llandaff unfortunately succeeded in adding to the Declaration the words, "on the true faith of a Christian." The addition was made for "the sake of decorum," for "the credit of Parliament," as a recognition of the national faith; and not for the purpose which it has too effectually accomplished—namely, the exclusion of Jews. Lord Holland foresaw that result, and, with his accustomed boldness, entered a protest against the addition on the books of the House—as well because it would affect persons not contemplated, as because "the introduction of the words 'upon the true faith of a Christian,' implies an opinion in which I cannot conscientiously

concur, namely, that a particular faith in matters of religion is necessary to the proper discharge of duties purely political or temporal." The amendments of the Lords were agreed to by the Commons; and the bill was read a third time, with expressions of gratitude and congratulation from Lord Holland, and angry bewailings from Lord Eldon, as over "as bad, as mischievous, and as revolutionary a measure as the most captious Dissenter could wish."—An attempt was made two years later (April, 1830), by Mr. Robert Grant to undo the effect of the abjuration, "on the true faith of a Christian." A bill for the admission of Jews to Parliament was introduced by favour of a majority of 18, but thrown over at the second reading by 228 to 165.

Returning again some distance on this track, so crowded with events, we notice first the prevalence of great excitement in England on the subject of West Indian slavery. So early as the session of 1823, Mr. Thomas Fowell Buxton moved "that the state of slavery is repugnant to the principles of the British constitution, and of the Christian religion, and that it ought to be abolished gradually throughout the British colonies, with as much expedition as may be found consistent with a due regard to the well-being of the parties concerned." Mr. Canning proposed instead, resolutions declaratory of the expediency of immediately ameliorating the condition of the slave population, with a view of fitting them for emancipation at the earliest period compatible with safety. The Ministerial resolutions, after a long and animated debate, were carried without a division; and it was ordered that they should be laid before the King. Great was the clamour that forthwith arose from the slaveholding interest, both in this country and the colonies. And it was soon seen that Ministers intended even more than they had said. A circular, dated Downing-street, May 24th, was despatched to the authorities of the different islands, calling attention to the expressed opinion of Parliament, and intimating that henceforth there must be no flogging of women, nor must the cart-whip be heard at all in the fields. The Jamaica House of Assembly began to talk at once, as the slaveholders of the American Southern States do now, of proclaiming their independence rather than submit to dictation. After a little altercation, they voted that they would carry out the recommendation of the circular in their own way, and from their own good intent.—In Barbadoes, a missionary named Shrewsbury was assailed while in the pulpit, the next evening his chapel was demolished, the Governor's proclamation was answered with a counter manifesto from the rioters, and Shrewsbury was compelled to flee for his life.—At Demerara worse was done, to result in infinite good. The functionaries there made no official notification of the instructions received, even after the Court of Policy had resolved to act upon them. But the domestic slaves heard their masters speak of the interference of the King of England, and communicated to their fellows what they took to be the news of emancipation. Naturally suspecting from the silence preserved that they were to be defrauded of the boon, and irritated by a recent ordinance which forbade them to attend their beloved missionary chapels except by written permission of their owners, they rose. This rising was brief and bloodless—they did but imprison some of the whites, and put others in the stocks, with a rude notion of adhering to the form as well as executing the spirit of judgment. That was on the 18th of August. On the 19th, the Governor proclaimed martial law, and delivered over the pacified negroes to the fury of their masters, who had been panic-stricken the previous day. Though not a single white man's life had been lost, above two hundred negroes were killed and wounded, forty-seven were hanged, and many more received scourgings more cruel than death. The Governor kept the colony under martial law for five months after the insurrection had been utterly quelled. One of the first persons brought to trial was the Independent missionary, John Smith; of whom the Episcopalian clergyman declared, "nothing but those religious impressions which, under Providence, Mr. Smith has been instrumental in fixing—nothing but those principles of the Gospel of Peace which he has been proclaiming—could have prevented a dreadful effusion of blood here, and saved the lives of those very persons who are now, I shudder to write it, seeking his." After a confinement of two months in a prison, alternately exposed to burning heat and reeking with damp, he was convicted—on the evidence of three negroes, who afterwards recanted what they had said—of having incited the slaves to revolt, of having concealed their intention to rise, and of having refused to serve in the militia (which he had done on the ground of ill-health, and of legal exemption). He was sentenced to death, and the sentence transmitted to England for sanction. The Government rescinded the sentence, but decreed Mr. Smith's banishment from the colony. Before that decree arrived he was beyond the reach of his persecutors. Medical men had repeatedly declared that he must die if not removed to a better room, but he was not even allowed a change of linen. On the 6th of February, 1824, he expired. That none of his sable flock might gather about his grave, his interment was ordered to take place at midnight. Even his widow and a female friend obtained the privilege of shedding a last tear upon his remains only by eluding the constables; and when two negro artisans had built a rude tomb, it was torn up by official hands. Such was the martyrdom of the missionary Smith of Demerara—illustrious as any of those who

"Lived unknown
Till persecution dragged them into fame,
And chased them up to heaven."

W. W.

LAW, POLICE, ASSIZE, &c.

TRIAL FOR MURDER IN JERSEY.—Jacques Fouquet, who was found guilty, on the 22nd of August, by the petty jury of St. Helier, of the crime of murder on the person of Frederic W. Derbyshire, on the 11th of April last, appeared on the 27th ult. before the Grande Enquête of the island, to which he had appealed. The final grand jury was composed of twenty-four *principaux* of the parishes of St. Helier, St. Saviour, and St. Lawrence. The prisoner's advocate addressed the jury in support of the argument that there had not been any premeditation. The Attorney-General spoke on the opposite side. The jury were divided in opinion, and every member advanced to the bailiff and communicated his respective opinion. The bailiff, amidst the most profound silence, then announced to the prisoner that a more than sufficient number (twenty-one out of twenty-four, it was understood) of the jury found him "Guilty of the crime of murder on the person of Frederick William Derbyshire." After remarks from the Attorney-General, who "concluded" that sentence of death would be passed, and the advocate who urged transportation for life, the bailiff consulted the judges on the benches, who (with the sole exception of Judge Picot, who was of opinion that the sentence should be transportation for life) granted the "conclusions" of the Crown officer. The bailiff and judges having put on their hats, the bailiff addressed the prisoner as follows, having previously ordered him to go on his knees:—"Jacques Fouquet, after a long and patient investigation, you have been successively found guilty, by two juries, of the most heinous crime with which man can be charged. Mr. Marrett, your advocate, has exhausted all the means which his zeal, experience, and talent could suggest for your defence; and if he has failed, it is to be attributed to the clearness of the evidence brought against you; and in such a case, the law visits the crime of which you have been found guilty with the punishment of death. The Court, in conformity with the conclusions of the Attorney-General, sentences you to be led to the place of execution with a halter round your neck, and there to be hanged and strangled until death doth ensue; and that all your goods and chattels, if you have any, be confiscated to her Majesty, or the lord of the manor, or to whomsoever they shall appertain; the whole saving her Majesty's pardon; which sentence the Viscount is to see carried into execution, and the execution of the sentence is delayed for the term of three weeks, and, in the meantime, you are sent back to jail. During the short time you have to pass in this world, I would entreat you most earnestly to profit by this time to seek mercy at the throne of the Almighty, by imploring his forgiveness for the great crime you have rendered yourself guilty of; and may God, in his infinite goodness and mercy, have pity on your soul." The prisoner rose and addressed a few words to his advocate, which did not reach the reporters. He appeared indifferent to the awful scene, and walked back to the prison van with a firm step.

AN IMPUDENT THIEF.—James Wise was indicted, at the Middlesex sessions, for having stolen from Isaac Friedlander a pair of scissors and one ear-ring drop, in Newcastle-court. On the 8th ult., in the same Court, a woman was convicted of having committed this robbery in conjunction with a man, and upon the learned judge asking how it had happened that the man had not been also indicted, the officer assigned as the reason the escape of the man. Another officer then informed the judge that the man was at that moment in the Court, sitting behind the dock, whereupon his lordship directed that he should be taken into custody. The man appeared yesterday week to take his trial. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. The learned judge said the prisoner was one of the most notorious thieves in London, and had, upon more than one occasion, been convicted. He had received a sentence at the Central Criminal Court for six months' imprisonment, and from himself he had received a sentence of twelve months, with hard labour. It was quite clear that such a man was totally unfit for a longer residence in this country. The sentence upon him, therefore, was, that he be transported beyond the seas for ten years. The prisoner: "Can't you give me something more? My brother has been transported, can't you punish me for that also? I want to know. Hadn't you better try me for that also?" The learned judge: "You are sentenced for ten years. Take him away."

A RETIRED CAVALRY OFFICER SENT TO PRISON.—At Worship-street, on Wednesday, Mr. William Johnson, an elderly person of military appearance, who described himself as having been a cavalry officer, was charged with being drunk and incapable of taking care of himself, assaulting an officer in the discharge of his duty, and with conducting himself in a riotous and improper manner while in custody. He was seen in Stoke Newington, at midday, with his head and shoulders nearly touching the animal's tail; at length he fell into the road. Persons passing thought he had fallen into a fit, and took him to the station-house. He was known there, and they sent for his carriage to take him home; but he abused the police, and struck one of them. He said "he was acquainted with Colonel Rowan, and that he would have the whole of us dismissed, and would trounce us." The defendant declared to the magistrate that he was not drunk; "the indications of intoxication which presented themselves to the witnesses were occasioned by a previous accidental fall from his horse, which produced a concussion of the brain, and obliged him at times to adopt a recumbent position when on horseback. The police treated him like a beast or mad dog." Mr. William Dodge,

an undertaker, and Mr. Daniel Reid, a master baker, confirmed the evidence of the officers. Mr. Hammill said that he could not but place implicit reliance upon the testimony of the witnesses, and he felt bound to say that the defendant had acted with extreme impropriety, and that the whole of his conduct was most degrading to a gentleman. He had no hesitation, therefore, in sending the defendant to the House of Correction for seven days for assaulting the officer in the execution of his duty, and also in sentencing him to a further term of seven days for his outrageous conduct while in the station-house. The defendant looked "astounded" at the decision, and was apparently about to offer some observation, but was at once removed by the jailor.

A "CADOER'S" DIARY.—A notorious beggar of the "shabby genteel" class was charged, on Friday, at Marlborough-street, with a violent assault upon a police-officer. The latter saw him at his old work, pretending to be exceedingly lame: on attempting to make an arrest, the officer received a violent blow from a stick. In the prisoner's pockets were 17s., several begging-letter petitions, and a book containing several curious entries. He seems to have kept a diary—for example:—"July 10th.—Called at the Bishop's in the square—no go—the old chap smells a rat—Jem has been too fast. From the Bishop, went to Miss C's.—better luck—done her for a 'fiver'—(Mem.—not try the decayed gent again.) July 20th.—Received a letter from the Duke—won't do—the corporal is not known—game spoilt there. August 11th.—Called at Lansdown House—caught sight of Horsford, and made a bolt of it. Received £10 from Brighton—sent Poll to the 'parson's'—got £2—sent £2 2s. to Jem in the 'cage.'" There were at least fifty other entries of the receipt of money, in sums amounting to about £60. The prisoner told the magistrate that he "picked up the book in Piccadilly!" His worship was incredulous, and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

A COUNTY COURT JUDGE TAKING A PLEDGE.—At the Brompton County Court, the Misses Mears, Harrison, and Malcolm, three ballet-dancers, summoned a second time Mr. Smith, manager of the Richmond Theatre, for wages due. Mr. Smith said he expected some money from his "papa," and would pay it in a fortnight. Mr. Bury Hutchinson, solicitor, objected to this, and Miss Mears said that Mr. Smith could borrow their three guineas on the strength of the gold guard and watch he so distinguishedly displayed. The Judge remarked it was a good idea, and desired to see the watch. The manager was again in difficulties, and, amidst a round of merriment, was obliged to admit that he had left his watch with a relative. The Judge then said he would take his chain as security for a fortnight. Mr. Smith declined the proposition, and sooner than part with his chain, accepted the alternative of having a commitment to prison. At the intercession of Miss Mears the warrant was suspended.

ROMAN CATHOLIC JEALOUSY OF THE RAGGED-SCHOOLS.—Daniel Manning, an Irish lad, whose parents are poor uneducated Catholics, was charged at the Southwark office, by the Rev. Mr. Davis, curate of Christchurch, Blackfriars-road, with breaking windows, and making a disturbance at the Ragged-school in Gravel-lane. Mr. Davis said that the neighbourhood in which the school was established was crowded by hundreds of very low families, chiefly Irish. The children were allowed to roam about in rags, and commit all manner of depredations on the tradesmen in the vicinity. The rector of the parish accordingly opened this school for their benefit, and hundreds of the children had been reformed from their evil ways. There were, however, a vast number of Irish lads, who acted in such a disgraceful manner that the well-inclined were afraid to enter the school. The prisoner was one of them, and actually attended their evening school, but on Wednesday afternoon last he abused the governess, and being reproved, left the school, and brought two dogs, which he thrust in among the children, putting them all in an uproar. Afterwards, he put his stick through a pane of glass, forcing down a partition near one of the desks. Such disgraceful conduct being of daily occurrence, he was compelled to bring the lad to this court as an example to the others.—The charge was fully proved by Miss Prescott, the teacher, and one of the children. It was also stated that there were Catholic schools opposite, and that the Irish Catholics were continually setting their children to annoy the others.—Mr. Broughton said he had no doubt that the Catholics were against those Ragged-schools, which had been of great benefit to the poor children in the neighbourhood. A very disgraceful scene occurred a short time ago in a mews near Cavendish-square, where a Ragged-school was established by Lord Ashley. There the Catholic priest came in procession with tapers, and demanded the names of all the children that attended the school. He (Mr. Broughton) supposed that Mr. Davis did not attempt proselytism in the school.—Mr. Davis replied in the negative. They taught them their duty to God and their neighbour, and merely repeated the Lord's Prayer at the commencement and close of the school. Mr. Davis further stated, that there were a great many very poor old people residing in the neighbourhood, and on Sundays Divine service was performed in the school room, but the low Irish and their children, by their intimidation and disgusting language, prevented them from attending. Mr. Broughton said it was a scandalous outrage, and ought at once to be put a stop to. "Such schools were a great blessing to the poor in such an overcrowded neighbourhood, and he could not allow the children who felt inclined to attend the schools to

be intimidated by ruffians. As a caution to other lads, he should fine the prisoner 3s. and costs, and in default commit him for three days.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF RELIGIOUS TRACTS.—A curious case was heard at the Bloomsbury County Court on Wednesday, in the form of an action brought by a person named Taylor against the Baron Trantweller, a French nobleman, residing at No. 35, George-street, Portman-square. Damages were laid at £2. Plaintiff, a white-haired elderly man, stated that he was employed by the Foreign Conference and Evangelization Committee, Leicester-square, to deliver Scriptural tracts, printed in French, to the numerous foreigners in London. He was doing so one day near to the French Catholic chapel, Little George-street, Portman-square, when the defendant came up to him, snatched the papers from his hands, and tore them in pieces, scattering them in the road. On the afternoon of Sunday, the 3rd of June, he was near the same spot, handing the tracts to persons going to and from the chapel, when defendant gave him into the custody of a policeman, who took him to the station-house, where, however, he was not detained. Police constable Spratt, D 213, said the defendant gave plaintiff in charge to him for exhibiting immoral and obscene publications, but at the station-house, it being found that they were extracts from the Bible, he was at once liberated. The defendant said, that on the first occasion spoken of he had acted in conformity with the desire of the priest of the chapel, and on the second, because he considered the papers immoral, and the plaintiff a nuisance. His honour said he had acted wrong by taking the law into his own hands instead of consulting a magistrate. He was then ordered to pay the plaintiff 5s. and the costs.

THE HOMICIDE IN SHOE LANE.—The Policeman Cole has been committed for trial on a charge of the manslaughter of the unfortunate man Cogan, in Plumtree court, Alderman Wilson said, at the Mansion House, on Wednesday, that he had come to a conclusion that the external injuries on the body of the deceased were inflicted by Cole, but he should leave it to a jury to decide whether they were the cause of death. Bail was taken for his appearance.

THE SUSPECTED MURDER OF A GIRL.—Matthew Williams, the young man who has been in custody for three weeks past on a charge of receiving a gold pin a silver pencil-case, and part of a pair of slippers from a young woman named Mary Ann Boreham, the property of her master, well knowing them to have been stolen, and further, on suspicion of being concerned in the death of the unfortunate young woman, was on Saturday placed before Mr. Elliott for final examination. The body had been exhumed, and *post mortem* examination made by Mr. C. Smith, Gracechurch-street, whose certificate described the exterior of the body as too far decomposed for examination, but the interior is free from indications of foul treatment. As Mr. Isaacs, the prosecutor, did not press the charge of theft, the prisoner was discharged.

FEAROUS O'CONNOR'S LAND SCHEME.—Under the Winding-up Act, specially obtained for the dissolution of the Chartist National Land Association, the Master in Chancery proceeded, on Thursday, to appoint an official manager. There were no less than twelve candidates. One of them (Mr. Ainger) was recommended by 2,100 shareholders, but as the signatures to the document were suspiciously uniform in appearance, the Master delayed the appointment for several weeks.

A PARLIAMENTARY RETURN, moved for by Mr. Hume, contains an account of the Bibles and Testaments printed by the Queen's printer in Scotland from the 1st January, 1848, to the 31st December, 1850. It appears that the total number in 1848 was 138,385 Bibles, 172,700 Testaments; the drawback on the paper used amounted to £864 8s. In 1849, the number printed was, 47,670 Bibles, 86,649 Testaments; drawback, £440 2s. 4d. The number printed in 1850 was 113,250 Bibles, 149,800 Testaments; drawback, £693 0s. 4d.

GREAT ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING IN BRISTOL.—A meeting was held on Thursday evening in the Broadmead-rooms, Bristol, to receive Mr. George Thompson, M.P., and the Rev. E. Matthews, the American Baptist Anti-slavery missionary. Robert Charleston, Esq., presided. Both Mr. Thompson and Mr. Matthews made very effective speeches. The following resolution was moved by the Rev. G. Armstrong, seconded by the Rev. R. Morris, and carried with enthusiasm:—

That since the United States of America have, by the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law, drawn the attention of the world to the character of their Government, in all its several departments, legislative, constitutional, and judicial, it becomes the duty of the men of all other nations to use every means, sanctioned by moral, religious, and international law, for the abolition of American slavery, a system which was productive of crime, of outrages against justice, and was the disgrace of religion; and upheld, as it was, by a nation professing to lead the van in human progress and improvement, it was more dangerous to human society than any form of inequality or tyranny on the face of this earth. This meeting, therefore, rejoices in welcoming, on his return from America, George Thompson, Esq., M.P. for the Tower Hamlets, formerly so instrumental in the abolition of British Colonial Slavery, who now, for the second time, at the risk of his life, has been helping to strengthen the abolitionist cause.

"SEASON TICKETS" TO PUBLIC BATHS.—The Greenwich Baths and Washhouses, which have been erected at a cost of £10,000 (including the purchase of the freehold) were opened on Monday. They consist of forty-two separate and two large plunge baths, with about twenty washtubs. The building stands at the west entrance of the town, and nearly opposite to the railway station. The commissioners have issued annual tickets for a guinea, a practice not hitherto adopted at these establishments.

LITERATURE.

THE PERIODICALS (SEPTEMBER).

DURING the present year literature of all kinds, with the exception of that connected with the "Papal Aggression" and the Exhibition, has been a drug in the market. The reading public have been holiday-making, and almost abstain from either buying books or reading them. The "trade" know, to their cost, that continued outdoor excitement, such as that connected with the Exhibition, or general political agitation, materially interferes with in-door reading. Ephemeral literature alone is in request, and even that, in this flattest period of the dull season, scarcely attracts readers. The "Row" might almost, without detriment, shut up for a few weeks, and take a holiday, and Fleet-street and its purlieus cease, for a time, to send forth its daily and weekly broad-sheets—giving authors, editors, and compositors, free permission to cease their unprofitable labours, and seek relaxation in country excursions or sea-side idleness. We confess to a great deal of reluctance in inserting our usual notice of the periodicals this month; for, if magazines are scarcely able to pique the curiosity of pleasure-seekers during this season of relaxation, when people are more disposed to seek instruction from Nature herself at first hand, and find

"Tongues in trees,
Books in the running brooks,
And sermons in stones,"

we almost despair of obtaining audience for our brief notice of them—unless we fall in with, while protesting against, the notion that our readers will be more willing to taste the quality of their contents under our guidance, than to satiate their intellectual appetite with a full repast. We must, therefore, proceed in faith, even if it turn out that our fate is no better than that of the blind clergyman whose congregation having dwindled away, unconsciously to himself, expended his eloquence upon the bare walls.

Pisistratus Caxton is the redemption of BLACKWOOD. Even the casual reader of the "Caxton Family" or "My Novel," must feel on terms of respectful intimacy with that now peaceful household in which the sage and the soldier represent one extremity of human life, and Blanche's baby the other. Hark to the elders discoursing of "Courage":—

"What is courage?" said my uncle Roland, rousing himself from a reverie into which he had fallen after the Sixth Book in this history had been read to our family circle.

"What is courage?" he repeated more earnestly. "Is it insensibility to fear? That may be the mere accident of constitution; and, if so, there is no more merit in being courageous than in being this table."

"I am very glad to hear you speak thus," observed Mr. Caxton, "for I should not like to consider myself a coward; yet I am very sensible to fear in all dangers, bodily and moral."

"La, Austin, how can you say so?" cried my mother, firing up; "was it not only last week that you faced the great bull that was rushing after Blanche and the children?"

"Blanche, at that recollection, stole to my father's chair, and, hanging over his shoulder, kissed his forehead."

"Mr. CAXTON (sublimely unmoved by these flatteries: 'I don't deny that I faced the bull, but I assert that I was horribly frightened.'"

"ROLAND: 'The sense of honour which conquers fear is the true courage of chivalry: you could not run away when others were looking on—no gentleman could.'"

"Mr. CAXTON: 'Fiddledee! It was not on my gentility that I stood, Captain. I should have run fast enough, if it had done any good. I stood upon my understanding. As the bull could run faster than I could, the only chance of escape was to make the brute as frightened as myself.'"

"BLANCHE: 'Ah, you did not think of that; your only thought was to save me and the children.'"

"Mr. CAXTON: 'Possibly, my dear—very possibly I might have been afraid for you too; but I was very much afraid for myself. However, luckily I had the umbrella, and I sprang it up and spread it forth in the animal's stupid eyes, hurling at him simultaneously the biggest lines I could think of in the First Chorus of the "Seven against Thebes." I began with ELEDENNAS PEDIOFLOXTUROS; and when I came to the grand howl of "Ia, Ia, Ia, Ia—the beast stood appalled as at the roar of a lion. I shall never forget his amazed snort at the Greek. Then he kicked up his hind legs, and went bolt through the gap in the hedge. Thus, armed with Echylus and the umbrella, I remained master of the field; but (continued Mr. Caxton, ingenuously) I should not like to go through that half minute again.'"

Among the characters the author has now in hand are two, Burley, the drunken, homeless man of genius, and Leonard, the poet peasant-boy, exposed to the fiery temptation of contact with this man in the midst of London—"vast, strong, cruel, London." Blackwood is very angry at the prospect of the "Disfranchisement of the (Rotten) Boroughs," seeing in the promised Whig Reform Bill only the annihilation of just so many urban constituencies as would return Protectionists at another election; and, in fairness to all, care should be taken that not a man is disfranchised but for proven corruption. The "Peace Congress" is not only the subject of a broad burlesque, but is linked with the "Agapedome," and the two are made the occasion of a tissue of lies without hu-

mour or satire—a sad downcoming for a journal that was wont to abuse in the style of the "Noctes." "Portuguese Politics" are expounded from the Don Miguel standpoint, but one can hardly say that the liberals of the peninsula are painted worse than by their own misdeeds. "A Campaign in Taka" is the title of an entertaining paper, based on the journal of a German traveller (Werne), who, in 1840, attached himself, for purposes of travel, to the army of Achmet Bascha, in an expedition to recover tribute from some refractory tribes of Abyssinia. "Mr. Ruskin's Works" are reviewed in a spirit of high respect for his undoubted genius, while his dogmatism and eccentricities are freely rebuked.

THE ECLECTIC opens with a lengthened and timely notice of the numerous publications of Professor Maurice, the zealous champion of High Church principles and "Christian Socialism," whom John Sterling, eleven years ago, predicted would become the man of his day. The reviewer proceeds to show, in an elaborate examination of Mr. Maurice's works and statement of his ecclesiastical principles, how it is that, notwithstanding his high ability and attainments, the eloquent Professor has failed to realize the expectations of his admirers. The article affords another illustration of the vicious influence of the State-church system in enslaving the intellect of a man of genius. Whether from his mental idiosyncrasy, or from the influence of education and position, Professor Maurice seems ever restrained in the search for consistent and intelligible principles by his ecclesiastical trammels. His intellect takes daring flights, and soars in the region of grand and generous truths, only to return back again to formalism and ritualism. As the writer shows, and as must inevitably be the case, Mr. Maurice's attempt to reconcile priestism with freedom of religious views, and to attach the Church and its assumptions to the onward tendencies of the age, is a simple impossibility—leading him to the strangest and most palpable contradictions, and necessitating a spirit of partizanship and disingenuousness which all his ability and generous yearnings cannot conceal or justify. He is a Church reformer who is afraid of his own conclusions. The dilemma in which he, and the school of which he is the head, are placed, is thus pointed out:—

"The Scholastic forms have undeniably ceased to suggest living truths, not because the ancient truths are obsolete—as some fondly imagine—but because men's minds have advanced beyond the degree of knowledge and the modes of expression on which the Scholastic forms were based. The consequence is, that these now lifeless forms cannot be made to represent living truth; indeed they may be retained until they become the means of conveying deadly errors. And thus we see that the interests of the Church are directly opposed to the interests of the nation in this great matter. If the Church be re-organized and re-animated, the nation, as we have shown, must suffer; but should the nation receive new life and organic unity, where will be the Church? For whereas the Church cannot but hold by the old forms, and dares not ask if they convey, or ever conveyed, truth, nor if there be truth at all; the nation requires the OLD TRUTH, but clothed in new forms; and just as we have seen Mr. Maurice so much infected with the spirit of his age as to be unable to save the Church, so shall we find, that he is so much fettered by the forms of the Church, that he cannot save the nation. He does, indeed, seek for new aspects of truth; but he tries to encase them in the dead forms of his Church, in opposition to its general spirit, and equally so to their plain meaning. If he were content to hold the new views of old truth alone, he might be what John Sterling despaired of seeing him—the reformer of the nation; but he would subject it to the bondage of the formularies compiled some two or three hundred years ago, explained as neither the constructors of them, nor any who ever held them before him, have understood them. Or if he reverently submitted himself to these formularies, instead of seeking to make them signify what not only they do not of themselves signify, but are even opposed to, he might, perchance, re-organize, if he could not re-animate, his Church; and failing to effect that, he would still merit the praise of being consistent and single minded."

An interesting notice of "Casa Guidi Windows," a fervid poem, containing the impressions of Elizabeth Barrett Browning upon events in Tuscany, of which she was a witness, and breathing ardent aspirations for Italian freedom, contains some timely remarks on the present position of continental Europe, to which we may have further occasion to refer. We are sorry to find that in the contemplation of the iron despotism which now overruns the continent, Mrs. Browning has lost her faith in the efficacy of peace principles to redress the mighty evil. The remaining topics in this number of the *Eclectic* are, "Companions of my Solitude," "Shepherd's History of the Church of Rome," "Atkinson and Martineau on Man's Nature and Development" (in which the preposterous tenets of the "new philosophy" are skillfully examined and refuted), "Scott's Lelio—a vision of reality," "The Spanish Protestants," "Waring's Recollections of the Bard of Glamorgan," and "Local Self-government and Centralization" (the latter a review of Mr. Toulmin Smith's masterly treatise). At the end of the *Eclectic* we find, stitched up separately, a letter from the author of "The Theory of Human Progression," in reply to the strictures of a recent reviewer, charging him with wholesale plagiarism

from the works of M. Comte. Having highly commended the work on its appearance, we feel bound to notice the author's vindication of himself. He states that he had no knowledge of Comte's works when he wrote the "Theory," &c., beyond that supplied by an article in the *Edinburgh Review*, and "Mr. Lewes's account of M. Comte in his Biography of Philosophy" (which, it may be remarked, contains a pretty full outline of the French philosopher's system). He proceeds, at greater length than we can follow him, to show the radical difference that obtains between his classification of science and that of M. Comte, both in its general features and details.

"M. Comte (he says), classifies phenomena, and phenomena belong to the region of nature; that is, to the region of external nature. This appears to be M. Comte's radical principle, his fundamental and main thought;—and in one sense it is a legitimate and perfectly good principle. On this ground M. Comte takes his stand, and develops an objective classification of great simplicity, and of the very highest merit. But, Sir, this is in no respect whatever the principle of the *Theory*. To classify phenomena is what I have not attempted, nor, indeed, am likely to attempt. My whole studies have been directed to the region of thought, and I attempted to classify thoughts, and thereby to elicit a logical scheme of knowledge—not of nature. M. Comte's scheme is analytical; mine is synthetical and constructive. M. Comte takes the region of nature, and asks what it contains; I take a primary and unconditioned element of thought, and ask in what order must predicate after predicate be added to it. M. Comte dwells in the region of positive science; I, on the contrary, have paid exclusive attention to the region of mental manifestation, and endeavoured to apprehend science only as it presented a more or less complex exhibition of the laws of universal logic."

"That two methods perfectly distinct should have led to somewhat similar results (even if the results had been identical), should, I think, be taken rather as a confirmation of the one method by the other than as any proof of intentional plagiarism; and surely, in the present day, mere similarity of result, is a very insufficient ground on which to base the charge of the intentional concealment of an intentional appropriation."

THE MONTHLY CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR contains several varied and interesting papers. "The Jews in England" details the cruel extortions and persecutions to which the "peculiar people" have been exposed since the Norman Conquest, and briefly mentions the legislative enactments passed for their relief. An article on "The Dead Sea—its probable origin and present aspect," comprises, within a small compass, the pith of information which recent discoveries have supplied respecting this great national phenomenon, with some appropriate speculations and reflections, and seems to be written by one who is well versed in the subject. From the minute survey of this desolate region recently made by the intrepid Lieutenant Lynch of the American navy, coupled with former explanations, there seems good ground for believing that—

"The Jordan anciently flowed through the submerged bed of that northern and largest portion of the Dead Sea, which, by the advocates of the theory we have been examining, is supposed to have had its existence as a lake prior to the destruction of the cities of the plain. In the subterranean convulsions that then took place, the channel of the Jordan, together with an immense area of the plain through which it runs, suddenly sank down to the depth of 1,300 feet below its former level—leaving the old, deeply-worn bed of the river unobliterated, and still distinguishable after the lapse of thirty-seven centuries. Into the terrible abyss thus preternaturally formed, the contributions of the Jordan, the Arnon, the Kedron, and other torrents, would rush; which would thenceforth constitute a basin of sufficient capacity to arrest and retain the waters that had previously flowed onward through the plain to some more distant destination."

"Pious Puffing" is No. IV. of "Words for the Wise," and consists of a quaint and seasonable satire on one or two vicious practices that prevail in the religious world—such as providing "stars" to take the chairs at public meetings, and recommending periodicals from the pulpit. We have a description of "The Windbag," an "invaluable work with which the destinies of mankind are so intimately connected," with its ill-used but fearless editor, the Rev. Windy Heaviside, of whom it is said—

"Windy must have his day, if he have not had it already, and go on for a while, puffing here, puffing there; now dealing his own face a smart blow, in his laborious endeavours to crush some troublesome gnat; then harnessing all the churches to his great car, that the poor pilgrim on the road may be made an end of; but most frequently, it must be owned, ready to smile on everybody, to shake hands with everybody; to go bouncing round the room, or, if needs be, round the world, with a pat on the back for all in turn—so they will but support the 'Windbag.' I think I see him now in one of these happier moods, bowing to all, ready to accommodate all. 'Take an adjective, sir, or an adverb? Which you please. Degree of no consequence. Positive, comparative, or superlative, they are all very much at your service; though we mostly prefer the last. The greatest variety of choice epithets ready, any of them at a moment's notice. Or may I offer you a few notes of admiration?—they are very cheap, and my printer has a large assortment always on hand. Italics, too, or capital letters. Going to publish, sir? On which side? Yes, to be sure; opinion ought to be free. I'll give you a good word; but you'll remember the 'Windbag.' When Heaviside is in one of these good-natured fits, he may chance to make awkward mistakes, to be sure. Smiling upon young Tell-truth to day, for saying that which only yesterday sufficed to raise about the devoted head of Veniucus such a hurricane of words; but who can be angry with so much good-nature?"

An interesting and elegantly-written memoir of Edward Baines, designed to point a useful moral, and the conclusion of "Reginald Knatchbull; or, Religious Trials of the Sixteenth Century;" "Our own Importance;" and the "Doctrine of the Flesh and the Spirit," comprise the remaining papers in a number more than usually well-arranged and interesting.

HOGG'S INSTRUCTOR can boast of much readable matter, which, even at this season, will attract attention. Besides various continuations which we have not read, there is "A Sketch from Childhood. No. 3," from the pen of Thomas de Quincy, written in his own peculiar and graphic style; a review of an "Eighth Bundle of Books," by George Gilfillan; two papers on "The Present State of Hungary," and one or two on "The Religious Aspect of the Great Exhibition." A portrait and biographical notice of Neander, the great opponent of German Rationalism, have especially interested us. Few professors, or even men, can vie with this eminent theologian in his devotion to the cause of Christ, and the ardour and diligence he brought to bear upon it. Against the pantheism of Hegel, Bruno, and Bauer, and the mythic theory of Strauss, "he proclaimed (to use his own words) eternal war." But, strong as was his opposition to infidelity, he opposed it only by argument and the sword of the Spirit. He was utterly averse to all persecution as an instrument for opposing error or establishing truth. Of this he gave a striking illustration, when Strauss's "Life of Christ" was published. The Prussian Government proposed to prohibit its sale. Neander's advice was asked: "No," he replied; "it must be put down by truth." We wonder what course of procedure he would now feel it his duty to pursue in the present persecuting temper of the Prussian Government. We take an extract or two of interest from the Memoir:—

"So lived Neander till the sixty-first year of his age. His life was a most laborious one. He was a member of the Consistory, the duties of which he faithfully discharged. He lectured not less than fifteen times a week, on the various branches of theological science already enumerated. He conducted private exercises on Church history; and, besides the volumes published in his life, left some important additional ones ready for the press. Neander never was married. He lived with his two sisters, one of whom died before him.

"It is perhaps rather too soon to attempt a sketch of Neander's character. Those who knew and loved the man, even yet feel his loss too deeply to be able, without being betrayed by their feelings, to speak without exaggeration; and those, especially in this country, who look with suspicion on everything coming from Germany as rationalistic and unsafe, are not yet prepared to do him justice. But we may be permitted a few sentences. The first thing that struck every one who came in contact with Neander, either personally or through his writings, were his truthfulness and sincerity. He was truly a Nathaniel, without guile. His love of the true and the beautiful was unbounded; and, wherever he found them, he poured out his soul towards them. Hence his profound humility, and implicit submission to the will of God. Another primary element in his character was his love of the spirit above the letter. He could not be satisfied with what was merely outward, and in profession; hence, we apprehend, his early dissatisfaction with Judaism, and his ultimate adoption of Christianity. It met the wishes of his spirit. Mere forms were abhorrent to his nature; hence his opposition to the formalism which prevails so extensively in the Reformed Church of Germany. The love that reigned and ruled in Neander's soul was unbounded: he loved every being and object that was loveable. His love to God was paramount and absorbing; his spirit turned away with unconquerable aversion from a metaphysical deity, and from every shade and form of pantheism. There was in these views no form of love.

His love to his fellow-men, and especially to good men, was ever active and self-sacrificing. His charities were unbounded. Vast multitudes were benefited by him, the particulars of which will never be known. One example may be given as a specimen. During the illness of a student, which proved to be fatal, he was unable to obtain all that was necessary in his condition. A friend went to Neander, and informed him of his state. As he was entering into details, Neander suddenly interrupted him, and inquired how much was needed? The friend named the sum. Neander wrung his hands in agony; he had no money at his command. He paced the room, glancing eagerly at his books. At length he stopped before a large volume, splendidly bound, one of the most valuable books in his library; and the more precious, as but very few had been printed, and distributed by the author among his friends. He seized the book, put it into the hands of the student, and said, 'I have no money, but take this, and try to sell it. Do it secretly, I beg; no-body must know it.' Such was Neander—a great, good, lovely and beloved man."

THE ART JOURNAL, in addition to no small quantity of letterpress, devoted to the promotion of art, contains highly-finished engravings of "A Fête Champêtre," by Stothard, and of "A Lake in Cumberland," by Louthborough—pictures in the Vernon Gallery, and of Wichmann's statue, "The Toilet," besides a beautiful specimen of "Encaustic Tiles," and numerous woodcuts. This number also contains the fifth part of the magnificent "Illustrated Catalogue of the Exhibition," comprising, besides an almost countless profusion of illustrations, exquisitely executed, of the objects of interest in the Crystal Palace, the £100 prize essay on "The Exhibition as a Lesson in Taste," by R. N. Wornum, Esq. "The Catalogue" will be completed in the October number of the *Art Journal*, and will form a superb specimen of the state of art in this country, and probably the most valuable

record of the Great Exhibition which has been published.

With the minor monthly periodicals we have not space to deal in our present number. We remark, however, that "The Educator," the quarterly journal of the proceedings of the Congregational Board of Education, publishes the paper recently read by Messrs. Robertson and Miall at the London Tavern. Mr. Tice's paper on "Voluntary Education as connected with our Churches and Sunday-schools," and an article by the Rev. Josiah Viney on "The Relation of the Parent to the School."

THE SANATORY CONDITION OF OUR LARGE TOWNS.—The Board of Health have published a report upon the sanatory condition of a number of towns which have been officially visited by the Superintending Inspector. This document includes the evidence of numerous medical and other witnesses; and the general results of the inquiry are exhibited in tabular forms. A very high rate of mortality prevails from diseases which are principally caused by the neglect of sanatory precautions in the localities alluded to. In many towns in which the mortality is greatest, the population is very small, and not crowded together; and from a comparison instituted between maritime, agricultural, and manufacturing localities, it would appear that the particular avocations of the inhabitants do not materially affect the average health of the district. The only physical condition which seems invariably to render a locality unhealthy is stated by the Inspector to be "the prevalence of moisture, such as in level districts, with a damp tenacious soil. In other words, where neither the water nor the filth is removed by drainage, the greatest destruction takes place." Typhus fever, in its different forms, appears to be the principal cause of the excessive mortality in particular districts. The inevitable amount of mortality is believed to be constant; but that which arises from preventable disease varies with the locality, and with the means adopted for its repression. The inevitable mortality is stated to be not greater than ten to a thousand of the population per annum—but the actual number of deaths is from seventeen to forty-five in the thousand. The annual loss by typhoid fevers in England and Wales is not less than fifty thousand; and these diseases are known to be produced by a corrupted atmosphere, whilst other complaints are undoubtedly aggravated by the same cause. Instances are given in which the average duration of human life has been diminished by the increasing virulence of this class of disorders. In the towns of Reading and Gainsborough, mortality has augmented in a frightful ratio; and in the latter the deaths in 1849 were equal to 67½ per thousand of the population. Similar results have been discovered in the statistics of the towns of Selby, Epsom, Ely, and Wisbeach. These researches show, moreover, that it is not only in the crowded cities and large manufacturing towns that the evil is found, but that, throughout the length and breadth of the land, in the small seaports and in the agricultural villages, the sacrifice of human life continues on a gigantic scale.

A QUAKER MISSION TO LIBERIA.—The *Boston Journal* announces that Eli and Sibel Jones, elders of the Society of Friends, have gone on a mission to the African Republic of Liberia.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—We take pleasure in bringing to the notice of our readers, a remedy which has the merit of being at once nice, safe, speedy, and sure (without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as a saving fifty times its cost in other more expensive remedies), for dyspepsia (indigestion), constipation, diarrhoea, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, at sea, or under any other circumstances, acidity, heartburn, flatulency, distension, hemorrhoidal affections, nervous, bilious, and liver complaints, palpitation of the heart, cramps, spasms, headaches, derangement of the kidneys and bladder, cough, asthma, dropsy, scrofula, consumption, debility, paralysis, depression of spirits, &c. DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which is easily prepared, even on board ship, or in a desert, is the best food for invalids and delicate infants, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and muscular energy to the most enfeebled. It has the highest approbation of Lord Stuart de Decles; the Venerable Archdeacon Alexander Stuart, of Ross—a cure of three years' nervousness; Major-General Thomas King, of Exmouth; Captain Parker D. Blugham, R.N., London, who was cured of twenty-seven years' dyspepsia in six weeks' time; Captain Andrews, R.N.; Captain Edwards, R.N.; William Hunt, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, King's College, Cambridge, who, after suffering sixty years from partial paralysis, has regained the use of his limbs in a very short time upon this excellent food; the Rev. Charles Kerr, of Winslow, Bucks—a cure of functional disorders; the Rev. Thomas Minister, of St. Saviour's, Leeds—a cure of five years' nervousness, with spasms and daily vomitings; Mr. Taylor, Coroner of Bolton; Doctors Ure and Harvey; James Shorland, Esq., No. 3, Sydney-terrace, Reading, Berks, late Surgeon in the 96th Regiment—a cure of dropsy; James Porter, Esq., Athol-street, Perth—a cure of thirteen years' cough, with general debility; and many well-known individuals, who have sent the discoverers and importers, Du Barry and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London, testimonials of the extraordinary manner in which their health has been restored by this useful and economical diet, after all other remedies had been tried in vain for many years, and all hopes of recovery abandoned. A full report of important cures of the above complaints, and testimonials from parties of the highest respectability, is, we find, sent gratis by Du Barry and Co.—See *Advertisement*.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—SUPERSTITIOUS REVERENCE FOR HOLY WELLS AND MINERAL SPRINGS.—The curative powers of the Mineral Waters of Great Britain are so well known, and their fame so fully established, on account of the wonderful cures wrought by them, that they have been worshipped by pilgrims, and denominated "holy," while superstition has attached to them a thousand wondrous legends of those famous cures. We have great pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the PEAK CHALYBEATE SALTS advertised in another column, which are employed exclusively by physicians and surgeons in their practice, as combining the medicinal virtues of the most celebrated spas; and from their spontaneous testimony we recommend a trial in all cases where mineral waters have been recommended, especially as the full benefit of the medical spring may now be obtained without an expensive journey, or absence from business.—*Christian Times*, June 25th, 1851.

GLEANINGS.

The familiar parting expression, "Good bye!" means "God be with ye!" "Adieu!" signifies "To God," or "God protect you."

A Philadelphia journal records the recent observance in that city of the phenomenon of rain without clouds.

The steamers are carrying deck passengers from Edinburgh to London and back (800 miles), for twelve shillings.

Mr. Robert Furlong, of Wexford, has been committed by the Lord Chancellor for contempt, in getting married to Mary Teresa Bolger, a minor, and ward of the court.

Lately, there have been discovered in Brittany some valuable workings of stream tin, which contain also a considerable sprinkling of gold.

A correspondent informs us that on the 1st inst., a sow belonging to him gave birth to twenty living pigs—fifteen of which are alive and growing fast.

Nottingham is raising a subscription to adorn her market-place with one of the fountains exhibited in the Crystal Palace.

Francs and half-franc pieces are now frequently palmed upon the London tradesmen as shillings and sixpences.

The *Westminster Review* has been sold to Mr. John Chapman, the publisher. This change will make it the organ of the party to which Theodore Parker, Francis Newman, Froude, Foxton, and Thomas Wilson belong.

A little boy on coming home from church, where he had seen a person perform on an organ, said to his mother, "Oh, mammy, I wish you had been at church to-day; a man was pumping music out of an old cupboard."

Mr. Mare, of Blackwall, the eminent shipbuilder, has offered to build, in ten weeks, a yacht which will eclipse the New York clipper "America," and run her for £500.

The works on the northern line of railway from Alar to Santander, in Spain, are to be begun on the 1st of next month. The capital is subscribed, and the whole cost is to be £1,200,000, of which English capitalists advance £500,000, the Spaniards £500,000, leaving £200,000 to be taken up in Spain.

"Every practical success of the season," says the *Times*, "belongs to the Americans." Their reaping machine, their revolvers, and their yachts, are great "facts," and every one who is truly English—truly frank and generous—will admire the skill and enterprise that produced them.

A locomotive and train proceeded, on the 15th ult., from Idyschint-Woloschock to Moscow on the railway from Moscow to St. Petersburg. The distance is forty *wersta*—sixty-six miles. The locomotive was the first seen at Moscow.

The *Northern Star* intimates to its readers that, in consequence of ill-health and pecuniary difficulties, arising out of the embarrassed affairs of the National Land Company, Mr. F. O'Connor has, for the present, retired to the Continent.

A locksmith in Rastadt has been condemned to three months' imprisonment "for endangering public order, by having on his parlour walls revolutionary portraits," and to an additional two months for purchasing democratic lottery tickets!

Amongst the two millions to whom Father Mathew has administered the pledge, one of them is a brewer in Cincinnati, who, on taking it, immediately closed his establishment, discharged his hands, and then turned his attention to other business.

An artist by the name of Churchill, in Albany, United States, succeeded in getting a good likeness of the sun in eclipse, as it appeared on the morning of the 28th ult. The *New York Journal* says, "The likeness exhibits the surface of the sun, with the exception of the part obscured, and is a novel picture."

The Congregationalists of America having offered a premium for the best essay on practical religion and the salvation of the soul, it has been awarded to the Rev. Mr. Briggs, Unitarian minister, Plymouth, Massachusetts.

A correspondent of the *Boston Traveller* writes from Oregon, that the young ladies sent out by Governor Slade's Society, as teachers, have arrived, and are under bonds of fifty dollars each not to marry within a year; but their advent has created quite a sensation among the bachelors. He adds, "as the Land Bill makes every lady worth 320 acres, if taken before December next, you will be quite safe in believing that Oregon will soon be without teachers, unless another supply is despatched immediately."

The late extraordinary article in the *Westminster Review* on "Woman's Rights," has been seized upon with avidity by the ambitious ladies of the States. At first they suspected that it was an ironical satire—one of those effusions that run so closely to earnest advocacy, that many are puzzled what to think—but on a searching examination it was declared to be genuine. It has been distributed, in a pamphlet form, among the sneering Conservatives of the nation. "Be zealous, girls," says one journal, "and our voice shall soon be heard in the Senate." Some are already preparing themselves, by delivering orations in front of the looking-glass! Who would have thought that that favourite source of amusement would have ever been turned to such a purpose! *Weekly News*.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PIANOFORTE PLAYER.—According to the *National*, Count Orloff has just presented to the Emperor of Russia an extraordinary musical phenomenon, in the person of a young Wallachian, called Frederick Rolts. "This man has been born with four hands, each having ten fingers. He was brought up by a clergyman, who taught him to play on the organ, but the young man, in the course of time, made a pianoforte for himself, of considerably greater power than that of ordinary instruments. He enjoys excellent health, and, with the exception of the hands, presents nothing strange in his person. It is only from the elbow that the malformation commences. The arm there divides

and Cannon-row, Westminster, stationer, September 29 and October 26: solicitors, Messrs. Church and Son, Bedford-row. WATSON, JOHN, Skipton, Yorkshire, linen-draper, September 29 and October 20: solicitors, Mr. Jones, Sine-lane, and Mr. Blackburn, Leeds. WOOLCOTT, HENRY GEORGE, Everitt-street, Russell-square, trimming manufacturer, September 19 and October 25: solicitors, Messrs. Baylis and Drewe, Red Cross-street.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

LEACH, GEORGE BOWMAN, Inventory, writer, September 19 and October 2.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, September 8.

We had a fair supply of Wheat from Essex and Kent this morning, and the whole met with a ready sale at fully last Monday's prices. Old Wheat neglected; and, although prices of Foreign were not lower, the demand was quite a retail one. The sale of Flour, unless of fine fresh quality, was slow. The arrivals of Foreign Barley being considerable, the sale was more difficult at former rates. Beans and Peas without change. Our supply of Oats was chiefly from Archangel; and, although the trade to-day was quiet, prices remained unaltered. Linseed Cakes fully as dear. The current prices as under:—

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—		Dantzic	38 to 44
Essex, Suffolk, and	36 to 38	Anhalt and Marks ..	34 .. 36
Kent, Red (new) ..	38 .. 40	Ditto White	38 .. 40
Ditto White	38 .. 40	Pomeranian red ..	36 .. 38
Lincoln, Norfolk, and	34 .. 37	Rostock	40 .. 42
Yorkshire, Red ..	34 .. 37	Danish and Fries-	30 .. 32
Northumberland, and	34 .. 38	land	30 .. 32
Scottish, White ..	33 .. 35	Petersburgh, Arch-	32 .. 34
Ditto, Red	33 .. 35	angel and Riga ..	32 .. 34
Devon, and Somerset,	— .. —	Polish Odessa ..	36 .. 38
Red	— .. —	Marianopol & Ber-	32 .. 34
Ditto White	— .. —	dianski	32 .. 34
Rye	20 .. 24	Taganrog	32 .. 33
Barley	29 .. 37	Brabant and French	32 .. 34
Scotch	20 .. 27	Ditto White	38 .. 40
Angus	— .. —	Salonica	30 .. 32
Malt, Ordinary ..	— .. —	Egyptian	24 .. 26
Pale	47 .. 51	Rye	20 .. 22
as, Grey	24 .. 26	Barley—	
Maple	26 .. 28	Wismar & Rostock ..	22 .. 24
White	23 .. 25	Danish	22 .. 24
Bollers	26 .. 27	Saai	22 .. 24
Beans, Large	25 .. 27	East Friesland ..	20 .. 21
Ticks	27 .. 29	Egyptian	18 .. 19
Harrow	27 .. 29	Danube	18 .. 19
Pigeon	27 .. 29	Peas, White	23 .. 24
Oats—		Boilers	25 .. 26
Line & York, feed ..	17 .. 19	Beans, Horse	23 .. 26
Do. Poland & Pot. ..	21 .. 22	Pigeon	27 .. 29
Berwick & Scotch ..	21 .. 22	Egyptian	22 .. 24
Scotch feed	19 .. 20	Oats—	
Irish feed and black ..	17 .. 18	Groningen, Danish,	
Ditto Potato	20 .. 21	Bremen, & Fries-	
Linseed, sowing ..	50 .. 54	land, feed and blk. ..	15 .. 17
Rapeseed, Essex, new ..	— .. —	Do. thick and brew ..	19 .. 21
£20 to £25 per last		Riga, Petersburg,	
Caraway Seed, Essex, new ..	— .. —	Archangel, and	
25s. to 30s. per cwt.		Swedish	19 .. 20
Rape Cakes, £4 10s. to £5 per ton		Flour—	
Linseed, £9 10s. to £10 0s.		U.S., per 196 lbs. ..	15 .. 21
per 1,000		Hamburg	19 .. 20
Flour, per sk. of 380 lbs.	28 .. 30	Dantzic and Statin ..	19 .. 20
Ship	28 .. 30	French, per 280 lbs. ..	23 .. 27
Town	35 .. 37		

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR AUG. 30.		AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.	
Wheat	39 1d.	Wheat	41 3d.
Barley	25 10	Barley	26 0
Oats	29 8	Oats	31 7
Rye	26 9	Rye	27 0
Beans	30 7	Beans	31 2
Peas	26 6	Peas	27 5

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, September 8.

To-day's market was again heavily supplied with Foreign stock, notwithstanding that a vessel, laden with 300 Beasts and 1,000 Sheep, was wrecked yesterday on the Goodwin Sands, on passage from Rotterdam. The whole of the live stock was lost. English Beasts came freely to hand, but their general quality was by no means first-rate. Owing to the somewhat favourable state of the weather for slaughtering, and the increased attendance of buyers, the Beef trade ruled steady, at prices fully equal to those obtained on Monday last, the prime Scots producing from 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. per 8lbs., and a fair clearance was effected. Although the numbers of Sheep were extensive, the demand for that description of stock was firm, at full rates of currency, the primest old Downs having realized 3s. 10d. to 4s. per 8lbs. The season for Lamb is now over. The few purchases effected to-day were at from 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d. per 8lbs. We had a steady, though by no means brisk, inquiry for Calves, the supply of which was very moderate, at last week's quotations. In Pigs comparatively little business was doing, at late rates.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2s. 4d. to 3s. 4d.	Veal	2s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.
Mutton	2s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.	Pork	2s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Friday	1,130	10,900	260
Monday	4,650	31,270	335

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Sept. 8.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.		Per 4lbs. by the carcass.	
Inferior Beef 2s. 0d. to 2s. 3d.		Int. Mutton 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.	
Middling do 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.		Mid. ditto .. 2s. 10d. to 2s. 12d.	
Prime large 2s. 8d. to 3s. 0d.		Prime ditto 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.	
Prime small 3s. 0d. to 3s. 2d.		Veal	2s. 6d. to 3s. 0d.
Large Pork 2s. 6d. to 3s. 4d.		Small Pork .. 3s. 0d. to 3s. 4d.	

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.—During the last week there was less activity, and not so much business done in Irish Butter as might have been expected, considering the excited advice from Ireland; holders, however, were firm at advanced rates, and buyers gave them reluctantly. The market closed healthily, and prices ruled for Carlow at 74s. to 80s.; Cork, 77s. to 78s.; Limerick, 72s. to 74s.; Waterford, 74s. to 78s. per cwt. landed, and in proportion on board. The best Dutch, 86s. to 88s. per cwt. Of Bacon, prime mild cured Irish sold readily at 60s. to 62s.; Hamburg, at 56s. to 58s.; and stale and hard salted met buyers at 44s. to 48s. per cwt., according to condition and quality. Hams moved slowly at 50s. to 60s. per cwt. Lard steady, at 80s. to 82s. for bladdered, and 46s. to 52s. per cwt. for kegs.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, September 8.—We note a steady trade, without alteration in price.

Dorset, fine weekly	86s. to 88s. per cwt.
Ditto, middling	70s. to 80s. "
Devon	78s. to 82s. "
Fresh	9s. to 11s. per doz. lbs.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 6½d.; of household ditto, 4½d. to 5½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HAY MARKETS, SATURDAY, Sept. 6.

At per load of 36 trusses.		At per load of 36 trusses.		At per load of 36 trusses.	
Meadow Hay ..	60s. to 72s.	Cumberland ..	60s. to 72s.	Whitechapel ..	60s. to 72s.
Clover Hay	65s. to 80s.	Do.	65s. to 80s.	Do.	65s. to 80s.
Straw	21s. to 30s.	Do.	21s. to 30s.	Do.	21s. to 30s.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday, September 8.

New Rapeseed was held with increased firmness, and fine quality was not obtainable on as easy terms as before. Other sorts of Seeds were generally dull. Canary sold as well as on this day week, and white Mustard was certainly the turn lower. Tares were rather plentiful, but sellers were not disposed to take less money.

BRITISH SEEDS.

Linseed (per qr.)	sowing 60s. to 65s.; crushing 48s. to 50s.
Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each)	£3 10s. to £10 0s.
Trefoil (per cwt.)	18s. to 21s.
Cow Grass (nominal)	2s. to 2s.
Rapeseed, (per last)	new £21 to £23; old 2s. to 2s.
Ditto Oats (per ton)	£4 0s. to £4 10s.
Mustard (per bushel) white	7s. 6d. to 8s.; brown, 7s. to 12s.
Coriander (per cwt.)	16s. to 24s.
Canary (per quarter) new	43s. to 45s. fine 44s. to 45s.
Tares, Winter, per bush	4s. 6d. to 4s. 3d.; Spring, nominal
Caraway (per cwt.)	new, 31s. to 33s.; fine, 34s.
Turnip, white (per bush)	—s. to —s.; do. Swedish, —s. to —s.
Cloverseed	red, 40s. to 48s.; fine, 50s. to 55s.

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.

Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt.	35s. to 50s.
Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt.	35s. to 45s.
Linseed (per qr.)	Baltic 44s. to 47s.; Odessa, 46s. to 50s.
Linseed Cake (per ton)	£6 0s. to £7 10s.
Rape Cake (per ton)	£4 0s. to £4 10s.
Hempseed, small (per qr.), 32s. to 33s.; Do. Dutch, 31s. to 36s.	
Tares (per qr.)	small 22s. to 25s.; large, 30s. to 33s.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, September 8.—About sixty pockets of new Hops have already arrived at market; but, being still in an untimely state, find purchasers with difficulty. The picking will become general in another week or ten days, when some choice samples are expected, and will, no doubt, bring high prices, as the quantity of such must be very limited, owing to red rust, mould, &c., being very prevalent. The market is again improving for yearlings and old Hops. Duty remains stationary at about £110,000, and is divided as follows:—Kent, £80,000; Sussex, £20,000; Worcester, Turnham, &c., £30,000.

Sussex Pockets	95s. to 105s.
Weald of Kent	95s. to 112s.
Mid and East Kent	100s. to 140s.

COVENT GARDEN, SATURDAY, September 8.—Peaches and Nectarines are not very plentiful; the best samples fetch 12s. per dozen. Pines and Grapes are abundant. Morel Cherries are nearly over. Greengage Pines are scarce, as are also Oranges and Lemons. Nut-remain nearly the same as quoted last week. Fibres are imported in quantity. Carrots, French Beans, and Peas, are sufficient for the demand. Potatoes are good in quality, and remain tolerably free from disease. Lettuce and other salading are sufficient for the demand. Mushrooms are scarce. Cut flowers consist of Heaths, Mignonette, Pelargonium, Heliotropes, Stephanotis floribunda, Carnations, Pinks, Moss and Provera Roses.

TALLOW, MONDAY, September 8.

Owing to the falling off in the shipments of Tallow from St. Petersburg, and the high prices demanded by the Russians—viz., from 40s. to 42s. per cwt.—our market is firm, and the quotations are still on the advance. To-day, new P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at from 38s. 9d. to 39s. 0d.; and old, 38s. 0d. to 38s. 3d. per cwt. We have no sellers for the last three months under 40s. per cwt. Town Tallow 37s. per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 2s. 1d. per 8 lbs.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.
Stock this day ...	Casks, 13,338	Casks, 15,369	Casks, 27,350	Casks, 24,213	Casks, 30,774
Price of Y.C. ...	46s. 6d.	45s. 6d.	38s. 3d.	37s. 0d.	38s. 9d.
Delivery last week	2,936	2,619	1,459	2,002	2,722
Do. from 1st week	17,390	23,747	17,239	18,859	19,938
Arrived last week	1,619	2,739	2,441	2,474	630
Do. from 1st week	22,629	31,165	19,116	17,748	14,179
Price of Town ...	43s. 6d.	47s. 6d.	40s. 0d.	39s. 6d.	39s. 6d.

METALS, LONDON, Sept. 5.

ENGLISH IRON, a		FOREIGN STEEL, c	
Bar, bolt, and square, London	5 2 6 5 10 0	Swedish keg	14 0 0 14 10 0
Nail rods	6 2 6 6 10 0	Ditto fagot	15 0 0 17 0 0
Hoops	7 0 0 7 10 0	ENGLISH COPPER, d	
Sheets, singles	7 12 6 8 10 0	Sheets, sheathing, and bolts	per lb. 0 0 9d.
Bars, at Cardiff and Newport ..	4 7 6 4 12 6	Tough cake, per ton ..	84 0 0
Refined metal, Wales, £3 0 0—3 5 0		Tile	83 0 0
Do. Anthracite	3 10 0	Old copper, a, per lb. 0 0 8d.	
Pig in Wales	3 17 0	FOREIGN COPPER, f	
Do. do. forge	3 5 2 10 0	South American, in bond	77 0 87 0 0
Do. No. 1, Clyde, net cash	1 19 6—2 0 0	ENGLISH LEAD, g.	
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board, at Newport ..	3 10 0	Sheet	18 10 0
Do. do. for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c. ..	4 10 0	Red lead	19 0 0
Stirling's Patent toughened pigs, in Glasgow	2 15 0	White ditto	24 0 0
Do. in Wales	3 10 3 15 0	Patent shot	20 0 0
Staffordshire bars, at the works	5 5 0 6 0 0	FOREIGN LEAD, h	
Pigs, in Staffordshire	5 2 6	Spanish, in bond ..	17 0 0 17 0 0
Rails	5 0 6	ENGLISH TIN, i	
Chairs	4 0 0	Block, per cwt.	4 4 0
FOREIGN IRON, b		Bar	4 5 0
Swedish	11 10 11 15 0	Refined	4 10 0
CCND	17 10 0	FOREIGN TIN, A	
PSI	0 0 0	Banca	4 2 0 4 2 0
Gourieff	0 0 0	Strait	4 2 0
Archangel	0 0 0	TIN PLATES, l	
		IC Coke, per box	1 6 0
		IC Charcoal	1 12 0
		IX ditto	1 16 0
		SPELTER, m	
		Plates, warehoused, per ton	14 0 0
		Do. to arrive	11 12 6
		ZINC, n	
		English sheet, per ton ..	21 0 0
		QUICKSILVER, o per lb. 0 0 6	

Terms.—a, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; b, ditto; c, ditto; d, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; e, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; f, ditto; g, ditto; h, ditto; i, ditto; k, net cash; l, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; m, net cash; n, 3 months, or 1½ per cent. dis.; o, ditto, 1½ dis.

WOOL, CITY, Monday.—The market is very quiet. The imports of Wool into London last week were small, comprising 95 bales from Germany, 503 from Bombay, and 10 from Italy.

LIVERPOOL, September 6.—SCOTCH.—There is only a moderate demand for laid Highland Wool; manufacturers and dealers are working off the stocks they bought from the farmers. White Highland is still scarce, and commands a fair price. Cheviot and crossed Wools are still only in limited demand, at moderate prices.

Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs.	9 6 to 10 6
White Highland do.	12 6 to 13 6
Laid Crossed do., unwashed	10 9 to 11 6
Do. do. washed	11 0 to 12 6
Laid Cheviot do., unwashed	12 0 to 14 0
Do. do. washed	14 0 to 17 0
White Cheviot do. do.	22 0 to 28 0
Imports for the week	366 bags.
Previously this year	4,433 do.

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt., 32s. 0d. to —s. 0d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 3s. 0d. to —s. 0d.; foreign, 33s. 0d.; Gallipoli, per tun, £38; Spanish, £36 10s.; Sperm £85 to £—, bagged £84; South Sea, £30 to £33 0s.; Seal, pale, £34 10s. to £— 0s.; do. coloured, £30; Cod, £36 to £—; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £38 to £40; Palm, £30. 6s.

COAL MARKET, Monday, September 8.

South Hartlepool's, 14s. 9d.; Hetton's, 13s. 3d.; Stewart's, —s. 0d.; Tees, 15s. 0d.; Haswell, 15s. 6d.; Lambton's, —s. 0d.; Braddyl's, —s. 0d.; Kellie's, 14s. 9d.; Wylam's, —s. 0d.; Eden, —s. 0d.; Whitworth's, —s. 0d.; Exon, —s. 6d.; Richmond's, —s. 0d.; Adelaide's, —s. 6d.; R. Hetton's, —s. 0d.; B. Hetton's, —s. 0d.; Durham, —s. 0d.; Hough Hall, 14s. 6d.; Wylam's, 14s. 3d.; Brown's Deanery, 14s. 0d.

COLONIAL MARKETS—Tuesday Evening.

SUGAR.—The public sales, say 13,000 bags, Mauritius and Bengal, exceeded the demand, and scarcely one-third sold, and the low qualities showed a slight decline, but importers very generally supported the market, and bought in freely. 300 bds. only of West India sold. A cargo of Trinidad de Cuba sold at a price a shade in favour of the buyers. The refined market dull, prices are unaltered. Grocery lumps, 45s. to 49s.

COFFEES.—160 casks Plantation Ceylon sold in public sale at prices which averaged those of last week. A large business has been done by private contract in this description the last two days.

TEA.—The public sales declared for Thursday next have partly suspended business by private contract.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HALL and CO., PATENTEES of the LEATHER-CLOTH, or PANNUS CORIUM, BOOTS and SHOES for TENDER FEET. Peculiarly soft and easy. WELLINGTON-STREET, STRAND, leading to Waterloo Bridge, London.

The Leather-Cloth, or Pannus Corium, Boots and Shoes, are the softest and easiest ever worn; they yield to the action of the feet without the least pressure, or any drawing or painful effect, and are extensively acknowledged to be the most valuable relief for all who suffer from Corns, Bunions, Gout, Chilblains, or any Tenderness of the Feet. They resemble the finest leather, and are cleaned with ordinary blacking.

Superior Vulcanised India-rubber Over-shoes, or Gaiters, which prevent sliding, and keep the feet thoroughly dry and warm.

An accurate fit may be obtained by sending an old boot or shoe.

Portable Waterproof Dresses for Ladies and Gentlemen, which can with convenience be carried in the pocket. Ladies' Cloaks, with Hoods, 18s.; Gentlemen's Dresses, comprising Cape, Overall, and Hood, 18s. the suit; Overcoats, &c.

ALPACA UMBRELLAS.—The economy, both in the cost and wear of this umbrella, has been fully established, and proves that "Alpaca" will outlast any other material hitherto used for umbrellas. It may be obtained of most umbrella dealers in the United Kingdom, from 10s. 6d.—W. & J. SANGSTER 140, Regent-street; 94, Fleet-street; 10, Royal Exchange; and 75, Cheapside.

Sole Agents for the United States, F. DERBY and Co., 12, Park-place, New York.

THE present Proprietor of HALSE'S CELEBRATED MEDICINES having been a vendor of them, and having heard from his customers of the all but miraculous effects of them, and knowing that they had not been brought before the public in the province (although their sale in London is very large) in a manner that they ought to be, was induced to offer a certain sum for the Receipts, Titles, &c., to the original proprietor. After much time, and paying a much larger sum than he intended, he has accomplished his object. He has no doubt, however, that the invalid public will ultimately well pay him for his outlay.

HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS: a sure Cure for Scurvy, Bad Legs, and all Impurities of the Blood. "Their effects in purifying the blood are all but miraculous."

This medicine is generally admitted to be the most certain purifier of the blood of any as yet discovered, a remarkable change in the appearance—from a death-like paleness to the rosy hue of health—taking place within a very short time. Price 3s. 9d. each bottle, and in pint bottles, containing nearly 12s. 9d. bottles, for 11s., patent duty is included. The following letter must convince every one of the safety, speed, and truly wonderful effects of these drops.

This important letter is sent to Mr. Halse by Mr. Matthew, a highly respectable farmer, of the parish of B. ent, Devon:—

"Brent, March 1st, 1842.
"Dear Sir,—I consider it a duty incumbent on me to state to the public the invaluable properties of your Scorbatic Drops. I may truly say, that I never could have believed such a powerful anti-scorbutic medicine to be in the possession of any one, had I not experienced its wonderful effects. Why is it that so many families are troubled with scorbutic eruptions, when such a purifier of the blood, as your medicine decidedly is, is within the reach of almost everyone? The answer is evident—because you have not given it that publicity which it is your duty to do; and this is my principal reason for now writing to you, that you may make the particulars of the case public. Your modesty, Sir, ought not to overcome your duty to your fellow-creatures; therefore I trust, for the benefit of mankind, that you will give this letter as much publicity as possible. You remember

since an eruption appeared in various parts of the body; she applied to various medical gentlemen without deriving the least benefit; the disorder continued to increase, and latterly to a very frightful extent, her body being covered with painful, itching, unightly scabs. About six months since I providentially saw the advertisement of Halse's Scorbutic Drops, in the *Solihbury Journal*. I determined that my wife should give your medicine a trial, and accordingly purchased a bottle of your Drops of Mr. Wheaton, your agent at Ringwood, and I have not words to express my opinion of the medicine, but in the course of a fortnight she was perfectly cured, having taken two bottles of the Drops and one box of Pills. Six months have now elapsed, and she has had no return of the complaint.

"A neighbour of mine, Mr. John Sheers, yeoman, of Holt, has a child eighteen months of age, which, since it had been four months old, had its head and face completely covered with scabs, causing itself and mother many sleepless nights. Now, as I was a witness of the truly wonderful effects of your incomparable medicine in my wife's case, I recommended it to my neighbour, and, after some persuasion, he purchased a bottle. He gave it to his child. The effect was miraculous, for in less than three weeks the child was perfectly cured. Truly, Halse's Scorbutic Drops is a wonderful medicine, and I am convinced that no one would be afflicted with the Scurvy if they knew its value.

"I have recommended these Drops to many others in my neighbourhood; a statement of their cases, if you wish, I will forward another time. With the greatest respect,

"I remain, your obedient and obliged servant,

"STEPHEN CULL."

Halse's Scorbutic Drops are sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 11s.

Wholesale and Retail London Agents:—Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; C. King, 41, Carter-street, Walworth; Edwards, St. Paul's; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard; Newbury, St. Paul's; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street.

HALSE'S LETTERS ON MEDICAL GALVANISM.

For the other letters on Medical Galvanism, Invalids are so solicited to send to Mr. Halse for his pamphlet. (See below.)

LETTER I.

PARALYSIS.—TO INVALIDS.—

GALVANISM has for a long time been resorted to as a powerful remedial agent; but, unfortunately, it has been applied by men totally ignorant of its principles. Can it, therefore, be wondered at that it has so frequently failed of producing any beneficial effects? My great improvement in the Galvanic Apparatus was a method to regulate its power to the greatest nicety, so that an infant may be galvanised without experiencing the least unpleasantness; but no sooner do I make it public than I have made this discovery, than a host of imitators spring up like mushrooms, and state that they are also in possession of the secret; and, by all I hear, a pretty mess they make of their secret. Now, all the world knows how eminently successful I have been in cases of paralysis, particularly in recent cases. This success I attribute entirely to my superior method of regulating the power of the galvanic apparatus; for, without a perfect regulating power, it is utterly impossible to produce successful results. Scarcely a week passes but I have two or three patients who have been either galvanised by some pretender, or have been using that ridiculous apparatus called the electro-magnetic or electro-galvanic apparatus, and, as may reasonably be expected, without the slightest benefit. Many pretenders in the country, having heard of my great success, and my high standing as a medical galvanist in London, have made it public that they have received instructions from me, and are acting as my agents; and, not satisfied with this, are actually selling apparatuses, representing them to be mine. I shall, of course, endeavour to put a stop to this. In the meantime, I now state that my galvanic apparatuses can be procured from me only, as I employ no agents whatever. I will now endeavour to show how galvanism acts in cases of paralysis. Paralysis, or palsy, consists of three varieties—the hemiplegic, the paraplegic, and the local palsy. In the first, the patient is paralysed on one side only; in the second, the lower part of the body is affected on both sides; and in the third kind, particular limbs are affected. The cause of the attacks is the withdrawal of nervous influence from the nerves and muscles of the various parts. Now, Galvanism has been proved by the most eminent physiologists to be capable of supplying the nervous influence to those parts of the body which may be deficient of it, and hence the reason of its astonishing effect in cases of paralysis. In patients thus afflicted, I find that some parts of the spine are less sensitive than other parts; and, until those parts are aroused into action, the patient will not recover. Any medical man, who knows anything whatever of Galvanism, will be at once convinced how applicable Galvanism must be to such complaints; for not only does it arouse the dormant nerves and muscles into action, but it supplies them with that fluid of which they are deficient, viz., the nervous fluid. I think it, however, but fair to state that, in cases of paralysis of long duration, I as frequently fail as succeed, whilst in recent cases I generally succeed. Still, Galvanism should be resorted to in every case of paralysis, no matter of how long duration it might have been, for it cannot possibly do any harm, and it may do good. I repeat, Galvanism is a powerful remedy in cases of paralysis.

Health is the greatest worldly blessing we can enjoy, and yet many invalids, for the sake of saving a few guineas, will purchase apparatuses which are entirely useless for medical purposes. Galvanism, they say, is Galvanism, no matter whether the price of the apparatus be much or little. They may as well say a fiddle is a fiddle, and that there is no difference in them. Surely no one of common sense who feels desirous of testing the remedial powers of Galvanism will, for the sake of a few guineas, throw his money away by purchasing an imperfect instead of a perfect apparatus. He may as well not try Galvanism at all as try it with an inefficient apparatus. These latter remarks I address particularly to invalids; but how much stronger do they apply to medical men who are applying Galvanism? They find it fail of producing those wonderful effects which I have found it to produce! And why is it? Simply because they are using an imperfect apparatus. Scarcely a day passes but I receive an order for my galvanic apparatus from medical men who have been using the small machines and found them useless.

I conclude by stating, that if Medical men employ Galvanism in all their practice, they are bound, both in duty to themselves and to their patients to use the apparatus in its perfect form. The price is ten guineas. The cash to accompany the order.

WILLIAM HOOPER HALSE.

22, Brunswick-square, London.

Mr. Halse recommends paralytic patients residing in the country to purchase one of his Ten Guinea Portable Apparatuses; as, with his instructions, they will be enabled to apply the Galvanism themselves, without the least pain, and fully as effectively as he could at his own residence.

Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. HALSE, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, for his pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM, which will be forwarded free on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, the doloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headache, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensations; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are excessively fond of it. It quickly causes the patients to do without medicine. Terms: One Guinea per week. The above pamphlet contains his Address to the Medical Galvanist.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Mr. Halse is weekly in receipt of letters from invalids informing him that they have been imposed upon by parties who have Galvanic Apparatuses for sale, representing them as Halse's Galvanic Apparatuses, and which they had afterwards discovered were not his at all. The only way to prevent this imposition is to order the Apparatus direct from Mr. Halse himself.

NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER DRUGS.

50,000 CURES BY DU BARRY'S

REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD,

a pleasant and effectual remedy (without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in other means of cure).

Testimonials from parties of unquestionable respectability have attested that it supersedes medicine of every description in the effectual and permanent removal of indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, and diarrhoea, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, pains in the chest, between the shoulders, and in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the stomach, angina pectoris, erysipelas, eruptions on the skin, incipient consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, spleen, general debility, paralysis, asthma, cough, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover, admitted by those who have used it, to be the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and muscular and nervous energy, to the most enfeebled.

For the benefit of our readers we place before them a synopsis of a few of 50,000 Testimonials received by Mr. Du Barry upon the invariable efficacy of his Revalenta Arabica Food.

But the health of many invalids having been fearfully impaired by spurious compounds of peas, beans, Indian and oatmeal, palmed off upon them under closely similar names, such as Revalenta, Arabian Revalenta, Arabica Food, Lentil Powder, &c., Messrs. Du Barry have taken the trouble of analyzing all these spurious imitations, and find them to be harmless as food to the healthy, but utterly devoid of all curative principles; and being of a flatulent and irritating tendency, they are no better adapted to cure disease than oil to quench a conflagration. They would indeed play sad havoc with the delicate stomach of an invalid or infant; and for this reason the public cannot too carefully avoid these barefaced attempts at imposture. Nor can these imitative impostors show a single cure, whilst Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica has received the most flattering testimonials from 50,000 persons of high respectability.

DU BARRY & Co., 127, New Bond-street, London.

(Cure No. 75.)

From the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies.

"I have derived much benefit from Du Barry's Health Restoring Food. STUART DE DECIES.

"Dromana, Cappoquin, county of Waterford."

(Cure No. 1,609.)

Letter from the Venerable Archdeacon of Ross.

"Aghadown Gl-ba, Skibberreen, Co. Cork,

"August 27th, 1849.

"SIR,—I cannot speak too favourably of your Arabica Food. Having had an attack of bad fever about three years ago, I have ever since been suffering from its effects, producing excessive nervousness, pains in my neck and left arm, and general weakness of constitution, which has prevented me in a great degree from following my usual avocations; these sensations, added to restless nights, particularly after previous exercise, often rendered my life very miserable, but I am happy to say that, having been induced to try your Farina about two months since, I am now almost a stranger to these symptoms, which I confidently hope will be removed entirely, with the Divine blessing, by the continued use of this Food. I have an objection that my name should appear in print, which, however, in this instance, is overcome for the sake of suffering humanity. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"ALEX. STUART, Archdeacon of Ross."

(Cure No. 77.)

"Louisa-terrace, Exmouth.

"Dear Sir,—I beg to assure you that its beneficial effects have been duly appreciated by me, Sir, most respectfully,

"THOMAS KING, Major-General."

(Cure No. 461.)

"Sixty years' partial paralysis, affecting one-half of my frame, and which had resisted all other remedies, has yielded to Du Barry's Health Restoring Food, and I now consider myself a stranger to all complaints, excepting a heavy old age.

"WM. HUNT, Barrister-at-law.

"King's College, Cambridge."

(Cure No. 180.)

"Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I had suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food in a very short time.

"W. R. REEVES.

"Pool Anthony, Tiverton."

(Cure No. 4,208.)

"Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food in a very short time. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries.

"REV. JOHN W. FLAVELL.

"Ridlington Rectory, Norfolk."

(Cure No. 49,832.)

"Ling, near Diss, Norfolk, 14th Oct., 1850.

"Sir,—For fifty years I have suffered indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach, and vomitings, and been reduced to such a degree that I was unable to move without crutches. Flatulency, accompanied with difficulty of breathing and spasms in the chest, were often so bad that I had to sit up whole nights, and frequently my friends did not expect I could survive till morning. My sufferings were so awful that I have many a time prayed for death as a happy deliverer. I am very thankful to be able to say that your delicious Food has relieved me from these dreadful ailments, to the astonishment of all my friends. I sleep soundly, and am able to walk to church morning and evening, and do not remember ever having been so well as I am now. You are at liberty to make such use of this statement as you think will benefit other sufferers, and refer them to me.

"MARIA JOLLY WORTHAM."

(Cure No. 2,704.)

"I consider you a blessing to society at large. It is not to be told all the benefit Du Barry's Health Restoring Food has been to me; and my little boy cries for a saucer of it every morning.

"WALTER KEATING.

"2, Manning-place, Five Oaks, Jersey."

(Cure No. 3,906.)

"Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Health Restoring Food.

"Athol-street, Perth."

(Cure No. 81.)

"Twenty years' liver complaint, with disorders of the stomach, bowels, and nerves, has been perfectly cured by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food."

"ANDREW FRASER.

"Haddington, East Lothian."

(Cure No. 79.)

"Devon Cottage, Bromley, Middlesex.

"Gentlemen,—The lady for whom I ordered your food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion and constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic or the enema, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had but little heartburn, and the functions are more regular, &c.

"THOMAS WOODHOUSE."

(Cure No. 7,843.)

"Nazing Vicarage, near Waltham Cross, Herts.

"Having read by accident an account of your Revalenta Arabica Food, I was determined to try it if it would do me only half the good others said they had derived from it; for I felt I should be well satisfied if such should prove the case, having for several years spent a great deal of money on physicians. Accordingly I commenced eating it three times a day. When I first read

what other people said about your Food, I thought their letters must be puffs, but now I feel as though they had not said half enough in its praise.

"ELIZABETH JACOBS."

(Cure No. 49,962.)

"Gatesacre, near Liverpool, Oct. 21, 1850.

"Dear Sir,—Allow me to return you my most sincere thanks for the very great benefit I have derived from the use of your Arabica Food. For ten years dyspepsia and nervous irritability had rendered life a perfect burthen to me. The best medical advice, frequent bleeding and blistering, and an astonishing amount of drugs, produced not the slightest abatement on my sufferings; in fact, I had given myself up, when providentially I met with your invaluable Food, and now am happy to be enabled to add my testimony to the many you already possess. It has done for me all that medicine failed to effect, for I am enjoying a state of health such as I have been a stranger to for many years. With my best wishes for your prosperity, as the discoverer of so valuable a Farina, I am ever gratefully yours,

"ELIZABETH YEOMAN."

A full report of important cures of the above and many other complaints, and a copious extract from 50,000 testimonials from parties of the highest respectability, is sent gratis by Du Barry and Co. on application.

Sold in canisters with full instructions, and bearing the seal and signature of Du Barry & Co. (without which none can be genuine), weighing 1lb. at 2s. 9d.; 2lbs. at 4s. 6d.; 5lbs. at 11s.; 12lbs. at 22s.; super-refined quality, 10lbs. at 33s.; 5lbs. at 22s.; 10lbs. and 12lbs. canisters forwarded, carriage free, on receipt of Post-office order, by Du Barry & Co., 127, New Bond-street, London; also of Fortnum, Mason & Co., Purveyors to her Majesty the Queen; Hedges and Butler; Barclay; Sterry, Sterry & Co.; Evans, Lecher & Co.; Edwards; Rumsey; Sutton; Newberry; Sanger; Hannay; and through all respectable grocers, chemists, medicine vendors, and booksellers in the kingdom.

DU BARRY'S PULMONIC BON BONNS.

A nice, safe, and effectual remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, and all affections of the lungs, throat, and voice, are of unrivalled excellence. In boxes 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.; or post free, 1s. 4d., 3s. 3d., 5s. 3d.

DU BARRY & Co., 127, New Bond-street, London.

Agents will please apply.

THE PEAK CHALYBEATE SALTS OF

Dr. WILLIAM HOPE, concentrating the virtues of all the most celebrated Mineral Springs, have hitherto been prepared exclusively for the Medical Profession, and are regularly prescribed by upwards of 800 physicians, and administered by above 3,000 medical men, by whom it is asserted to be the most rational, philosophical, and scientific preparation ever discovered for Indigestion, Bilious Diseases, Consumption, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Intestines, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, General Faintness and Sinking, Nervousness, Hysterical Disorders, Epilepsy, Ophthalmia, Bronchitis, Influenza, Diseases of the Kidneys and Internal Organs.

An EMINENT PHYSICIAN in the South of London, who has employed the above Preparation since its first introduction, thus writes:—"I have pre-crib-d it in a very considerable number of cases, and can truly assert, that it exceeds in efficacy the generality of Chalybeate remedies. The bowels, by its use, are kept open, the appetite improves, and the blood rapidly turns to its normal condition. I have ascertained its value statistically, and by careful experience, without reference to its peculiar Chemical composition or Atomic proportion. It is a most valuable Preparation, and I have recommended one of our Colonial Bishops, a friend of mine, to take out a good supply for the use of his family and friends."

Recommendations have been likewise received from Drs. Thomas, Aillery, Newell, Coley, and Cannon, Cheltenham; Dr. Mayo, London; Dr. Booth, Birmingham; Dr. Varlike, Malvern; Drs. Murray and Travis, Scarborough; and a considerable number of Surgeons and Chemists in all parts of the country.

Every family and medicine chest should be provided with this remedy; to the Emigrant, Missionary, and Colonial Resident it is invaluable.

Sold in bottles, at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each. Wholesale by Barclay and Son; Sanger, Hannay, and Co.; and at the Warehouse, Brunswick-street, Stamford-street, London; and Retail by every patent medicine vendor in town and country.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA STEAM MILLS,

LAMBETH.

STRATTON'S ORIGINAL HOMŒOPATHIC

COCOA is universally admitted to be the best and most wholesome of all drinks; its smooth, mild, and creamy flavour render it deliciously agreeable to the palate, and is particularly strengthening to children, the aged and infirm; it is an important article of diet. Cocoa is recommended by nearly all medical men for its known highly nutritious properties, but to obtain a good preparation is difficult, for such is the extent of adulteration of Cocoa, and that, too, under the character of Homœopathic Cocoa, that many are induced to use the Cocoa Nut or Kernel, which is boiled for several hours, and when cold the oily substance is strained off and thrown away, thus the Cocoa is deprived of its primary recommendatory object.

We have had upwards of twenty years' extensive practical experience in the manufacture of Homœopathic and various preparations of Cocoa, and our anxious study has been to produce a beverage that would suit the stomach, please the palate, and increase the sale; in this we have been most satisfactorily successful, for, notwithstanding our inventions have been pirated by unprincipled Chocolate Makers, envious of our good name, and who have condescended to the lowest grade of meanness by copying our labels, yet STRATTON'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA, PATENT CHOCOLATE POWDER and BROMA, are sold largely by nearly every grocer in the kingdom, and they are still unrivalled for their genuineness, delicacy of flavour, and moderation in price; they may be taken with benefit by even the most bilious, as the essence, or the oil of the Cocoa Nut, are so carefully incorporated with the flour of sago, and arrowroot, that it may be justly called the best of all drinks.

Sold by Grocers, Chemists, &c., in London, Scotland, Ireland, Bristol, Bath, Manchester, Exeter, Bridgewater, Taunton, Derby, Leicester, Norwich, Yarmouth, Brighton, Lewes, Hastings, Tonbridge, Dover, Canterbury, Margate, Ramsgate, Southampton, Isle of Wight, Jersey, Oxford, Cambridge, Worthing, Chichester, Nottingham, and nearly every other town in England. Price 1s. 4d. per pound, in quarter, half, and pound boxes; it is in small globules, and is the colour of Chocolate. Each packet bears the signature of J. W. STRATTON and Co., who are the largest manufacturers of these unique preparations in the kingdom.

A good digestion is the greatest boon the human frame is heir to, it is the foundation of health, and all who would possess it should regularly use STRATTON'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA, and no other.

SASSAFRAS CHOCOLATE.—Dr. DE LA

MOTTE'S nutritive, health-restoring, AROMATIC CHOCOLATE, prepared from the nuts of the Sassafras tree. This chocolate contains the peculiar virtues of the Sassafras root, which has been long held in great estimation for its purifying and alterative properties. The aromatic quality (which is very grateful to the stomach), most invalids require for breakfast any evening repast to promote digestion, and to a deficiency of this property in the customary breakfast and supper may, in a great measure, be attributed the frequency of cases of indigestion generally termed bilious. It has been found highly beneficial in correcting the state of the digestive organs, &c., from whence arise many diseases, such as eruptions of the skin, gout, rheumatism, and scrofula. In cases of debility of the stomach, and a sluggish state of the liver and intestines, occasioning flatulency, costiveness, &c., and in spasmodic asthma, it is much recommended.

Sold in pound packets, price 4s., by the PATENTEE, 12, Southampton-street, Strand, London; also by appointed agents, Chemists, and others.

N.B. For a list of agents, see Bradshaw's Guide. 6d.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
FOOD AND BEVERAGE, THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

THE PARIS CHOCOLATE COMPANY,

252, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH CHOCOLATE, BONBONS, AND FRENCH SYRUPS.

FRENCH CHOCOLATE.—Of all the vegetable productions which enter into the human dietary, that of Cocoa is the best; the best form of prepared Cocoa is that of Chocolate, and that manufactured by the Paris Chocolate Company has been unanimously pronounced by far the best exhibited at the Crystal Palace. Breakfast Chocolate in pots, which requires no boiling, also in Tablets, plain or perfumed. Eating Chocolate—Penny Sticks, Medallions, Pastilles, and Bonbons in endless variety, flavoured to every taste, and put up in fancy boxes. These are invaluable to Travellers, Excursionists, and all who need a portable supply of the most sustaining food, not requiring a fluid to assist its passage, as sandwiches do. The same as exhibited at No. 30, Class 3, South Western Gallery; Manufactured at No. 873, Class 6, Machine-room, English Division; and sold at the Central Refreshment Court, Great Exhibition.

CHOCOLATE.			
Chocolate de Santé fin (Exhibition Quality) per lb.	2s. 6d.	Chocolat Espagnol	4s. 6d.
" de Santé surfin	2s. 6d.	" Superfin	5s. 6d.
" de Santé surfin au Caraque	3s. 6d.	Refralchissant au lait d'Amande	5s. 6d.
Fin à la Vanille	3s. 6d.	" extra fin	6s. 6d.
Caraque à la Vanille	4s. 6d.	Batons de Santé fin	6s. 1d.
Extra fin, à double Vanille (Exhibition Quality) ..	5s. 6d.	" à la Vanille	6s. 2d.
" à triple Vanille	6s. 6d.	Railway Pastilles (½ lb. boxes)	1s. 6d.
Statuettes, Animaux, &c.			

FRENCH SYRUPS are preparations from the choicest fruits, mingled with proper proportions of sugar, carefully purified and refined. The fruit syrups are anti-alcoholic, and when mixed with cold or soda water, produce a beverage, which, for cheapness and purity, exhilarating and refreshing qualities, richness and delicacy of flavour, stands unrivalled.

SYRUPS, in Bottles at 2s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. each:—

Current,	Orange,	Pine-apple,	Almond,	Raspberry Vinegar
Cherry,	Lemon,	Orange-peel,	Cinnamon,	Punch Syrup.
Raspberry,	Gum,	Lemon-peel,	Peppermint,	Noyaux Syrup.

Punch and Noyaux are the only Syrups containing alcoholic properties. The much-esteemed Bavaoise beverage is obtained by mixing the Almond Syrup with hot milk.

BONBONS WITH VANILLE.—Pralinés, Nougat, Crème, Liqueur, Pistaches, Nonpareille blanche, Couleur, et Cristallisés, Pate de Pistaches, Chataignes, Caramels.

Observe the labels bearing the name and address as above, with the initials T. B. P. Sold by respectable Grocers, Chemists, and Confectioners, in all parts of the kingdom.

Applications for Agencies to be addressed to Mr. SANDERS, Wholesale Department.

TO SCHOOLMASTERS, PARENTS, &c. &c.

THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY

HAVE BEEN FAVOURED WITH THE FOLLOWING LETTER FROM

LIEUTENANT ROUSE,

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOLS.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOLS, July 16th, 1850.

I have for the last three years worn Gutta Percha Soles, and from the comfort experienced in the wear generally, particularly in regard to dry feet, and also in durability and consequent economy, I was induced to recommend the Commissioners Greenwich Hospital, to sanction its use in this Establishment, instead of Leather Soles. It has now been six months in general use here, so that I am, from experience in the wear and tear of shoes for EIGHT HUNDRED BOYS, able to speak with confidence as to its utility, which, in my belief, is very great; and I am looking forward to its being the means, during the next Winter, of preventing chilblains, from which we have greatly suffered.

I have much pleasure in giving this testimony, and you have my permission to make it as public as you please, in the belief that it cannot but be doing good.

I remain, your faithful servant,

JOHN WOOD ROUSE, Lieut. SUPERINTENDENT.

FROM

LIEUT. COLONEL F. R. BLAKE,

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, July 16th, 1850.

In reply to your letter requesting my opinion with regard to Gutta Percha Soles, I have great pleasure in informing you, that I have made particular enquiries on the subject from those Soldiers of the 33rd Regiment, who have worn them during the past year, and they decidedly give the preference to the Gutta Percha Soles, both for comfort and durability. I have also constantly worn them myself, and can therefore speak from my own knowledge of the superior advantages of Gutta Percha Soles.

I am, your obedient servant,

F. R. BLAKE, Lieut. COL., 33RD REGIMENT.

IMPORTANT TO GARDENERS, &c.

The Gutta Percha Company have been favoured with the following Letter from

G. GLENNY, ESQ.,
THE CELEBRATED FLORIST.

Country Gentleman Office, 420, Strand, London, August 21, 1850.

GENTLEMEN,—I have worn Gutta Percha Soles and Heels three years, and being so much in a garden as I necessarily am in all weathers, and with the ground in all states, I would on no account be without them. As a matter of economy I would recommend Gardeners to use them, for they may repair the worn part at all times by warming the material at the fire, and pressing it from the thick parts to the worn parts, as easily as if it were so much dough. I think it the duty of all persons who must occasionally wet their feet, to adopt a material that completely defies damp. Many a Gardener would escape colds and rheumatism by the use of Gutta Percha Soles.

Your obedient servant,

G. GLENNY.

The Gutta Percha Company, Patentees, 18, Wharf Road, City Road, London.

ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, HEALTH, AND ECONOMY.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

THIS elegant White, the favourite pigment of the ancients, has been used by Artists through successive generations, and is still known to the members of the Royal Academy under the old name of Permanent White. Modern decorators could rarely afford this expensive article, even for the delicate tracery of their most costly works.

Three years since the Proprietors placed their manufacture on a large scale, and offered it at a price to compete with White Lead Paint.

The successful introduction of this Paint, and its confessed superiority over every other Paint hitherto known, brought forward various imitations.

These inferior productions, frequently made from zinc ores, containing sulphur, lead, arsenic, and other deleterious material, alike injurious to health, deficient in body, and reducing the preservative properties for which the original Paint stands pre-eminent.

In justice to the Proprietors, these should not be confounded with the original, even though sold under the pretence that it is all the same.

HUBBUCK'S Paint is entirely free from any injurious properties whatever; it is healthful in the manufacture, healthful in use, and healthful to occupants of rooms newly painted with it.

As a guard to the Painter against the substitution of the inferior paint, each cask is stamped "HUBBUCK, LONDON, PATENT;" and, if the cask has not been so marked, the reason is obvious.

A circular, with full particulars, may be had of THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, COLOUR AND VARNISH MANUFACTURERS, OPPOSITE THE LONDON DOCK.

"PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT."—This elegant Paint is coming into very general use, and certainly its properties are such as to recommend it, both from its purity as well as economy. For a long period it was restricted entirely to artists; but Hubbuck's patent has reduced the expense so much as to render it available to general purposes. The usual complaints against new paint are entirely removed, and a newly-painted apartment may be immediately occupied without the slightest odour so deadly to invalids and infants."—*Britannia*, Nov. 16, 1850.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S GENUINE,
ORIGINAL, UNITED STATES SARSAPARILLA.—In submitting this SARSAPARILLA to the consideration of the People of England, we have been influenced by the same motives which dictated its promulgation in America.

This Compound SARSAPARILLA of Old Dr. Townsend has nothing in common with preparations bearing the name in England or America. Prepared by one of the ablest *American Chemists*, having gained the approbation of a great and respectable body of *American Physicians and Druggists*, universally approved and adopted by the *American people*, and forming a compound of all the rarest medicinal roots, seeds, plants, and flowers that grow on American soil, it may truly be called the *Great and Good American Remedy*. Living, as it were, amid sickness and disease in all its forms, and studying its multitudinous phases and manifestations in Hospitals, Asylums, and at the bedside of the sick, for more than forty years, Dr. Townsend was qualified above all other men to prepare a medicine which should perform a greater amount of good than any other man now living.

When received into the stomach it is digested like the food, and enters into the circulation precisely as the nutrient part of our aliment does.

ITS FIRST REMEDIAL ACTION IS UPON THE BLOOD,

and through that upon every other part where it is needed. It is in this way that this medicine supplies the blood with constituents which it needs, and removes that which it does not need. In this way it purifies the blood of excess of *bile*, *acids*, and *alkalies*, of pus, of all foreign and morbid matter, and brings it into a healthy condition. In this way it quickens or moderates the circulation, producing coolness, warmth, or perspiration. In this way it is that this medicine is conveyed to the *liver*, where it allays inflammation, or relieves congestions, removes obstructions, cleanses and heals abscesses, dissolves gummy or thickened bile, and excites healthy secretions in this organ. In this way also is this medicine conducted to the *lungs*, where it assuages inflammation, allays irritation, relieves cough, promotes expectoration, dissolves tubercles, and heals ulcerations. In like manner it acts on the *stomach* to neutralise acidity, removes flatulence, debility, heartburn, nausea, restores tone, appetite, &c. In the same way this good medicine acts upon the *kidneys*, on the *bowels*, on the *uterus*, the *ovaries*, and all internal organs, and not less effectually on the glandular and lymphatic system, on the joints, bones, and the skin.

It is by cleansing, enriching, and purifying the Blood, that the old Dr. Townsend's SARSAPARILLA effects so many and wonderful cures. Physiological science has demonstrated the truth of what is asserted in *Holy Writ*, that "the Blood is the Life." Upon this fluid all the tissues of the body depend for their maintenance and repletion. It carries to and maintains vitality in every part by its circulation and omnipresence. It replenishes the wastes of the system, elaborates the food, decomposes the air, and imbues vitality from it; regulates the corporeal temperature, and gives to every solid and fluid its appropriate substance or secretion—earthy and mineral substance, gelatine, marrow and membrane to the bones—fibrine to the muscles, tendons and ligaments—nervous matter to the brain and nerves—cells to the lungs—lining to all the cavities; parenchymatous and investing substances to the viscera; coats, coverings, &c., to all the vessels; hair to the head—nails to the fingers and toes; urine to the kidneys; bile to the liver—gastric juice to the stomach—sinovial fluid to the joints—tears to the eyes; saliva to the mouth; moisture to the skin, and every necessary fluid to lubricate the entire frame-work of the system, to preserve it from friction and inflammation.

Now, if by any means this important fluid becomes corrupt or diseased, and the excreting organs fail to relieve it of the morbid matter, the whole system feels the shock, and must, sooner or later, sink under it, unless relieved by the proper remedy. When this virulent matter is thrown to the skin, it shows its disorganizing and violent influence in a multitude of cutaneous diseases, as *salt rheum*, *scald head*, *erysipelas*, *white swellings*, *scarlet fever*, *measles*, *small pox*, *chicken* or *kine pox*, *superficial ulcers*, *boils*, *carbuncles*, *pruritus* or *itch*, *eruptions*, *blotches*, *excoriations*, and itching, burning sores over the face, forehead, and breast. When thrown upon the *corals* and *joints*, *rheumatism* in all its forms is induced, when upon the *kidneys*, it produces *pass*, *heat*, *calculi*, *diabetes*, or *strangury*, excess or deficiency of urine, with inflammation and other sad disorders of the bladder.

When carried by the circulation to the bones, the morbid matter destroys the animal and earthy substances of these tissues, producing necrosis, i.e., decay or ulceration of the bones. When conveyed to the *Liver*, all forms of *hepatitis* or *bilious diseases* are the unavoidable product. When to the *Lungs*, it produces *pneumonia*, *croup*, *asthma*, *tubercles*, *cough*, *expectoration*, and final *consumption*. When to the *stomach*, the effects are inflammation, indigestion, sick headache, vomiting, loss of tone and appetite, and a fainting, sinking sensation, bringing troubles and disorders of the whole system. When it seizes upon the *Brain*, *spinal marrow*, or *nervous system*, it brings on *delirium*, *doloureux*, or neuralgia, *chorea*, or St. Vitus's dance, *hysteria*, *palsy*, *epilepsy*, *insanity*, *idiocy*, and many other distressing ailments both of body and mind. When to the *Eyes*, *ophthalmia*; to the *Ears*, *otitis*; to the *Throat*, *bronchitis*, *croup*, &c. Thus, all the maladies known to the human system are induced by a corrupt state of the blood.

If there is arrest of action in any of the viscera, immediately they begin to decay; if any fluid ceases to circulate, or to be changed for fresh, it becomes a mass of corruption, and a malignant enemy to the living fluids and solids. If the blood stagnates, it spoils; if the bile does not pass off and give place to fresh, it rots; if the urine is retained, it ruins body and blood. The whole system, every secretion, every function, every fluid, depends for their health upon action, circulation, change, giving and receiving, and the moment these cease, disease, decay, and death begin.

In thus tracing the causes and manifestations of disease, we see how wonderful and mysterious are the ways of Providence in adapting the relations of cause and effect, of action and reaction, of life and death.

All nature abounds with the truth that every active substance has its opposite or corrective. All poisons have their antidotes, and all diseases have their remedies, did we but know them.

Upon this principle was Dr. Townsend guided in the discovery of his medicine.

Prepared expressly by the old Doctor to act upon the blood, it is calculated to cure a great variety of diseases. Nothing could be better for all diseases of children, as *measles*, *croup*, *hooping-cough*, *small*, *chicken*, or *kine-pox*; *mumps*, *quincy*, *worms*, *scarlet fever*, *colds*, *croup*, *measles*, and *fevers* of all kinds, and being pleasant to the taste, there can be no difficulty in getting them to take it. It is the very

BEST SPRING MEDICINE

To cleanse the blood, liver, stomach, kidneys, and skin.

In FEMALE and NERVOUS DISEASES, this great remedy does marvels. Gives strength to weak organs, weak nerves, weak stomach, and debilitated muscles and joints, and enriches the blood, and all the fluids of the body.

In coughs, colds, bronchitis, weak or tight chest, palpitation of the heart, and lung consumptions, the Old Doctor's SARSAPARILLA is without a rival. It has done, and will do, what no other remedy can.

POMEROY, ANDREWS, & CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS,
GRAND IMPERIAL WAREHOUSE, 373, STRAND,
LONDON (adjoining Exeter-hall).

CAUTION.—Old Dr. Jacob Townsend is now over 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *Author and Discoverer* of the "GENUINE ORIGINAL TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."

To guard against deception in the purchase of this article, the *Portrait*, *Family Coat of Arms* (the emblem of the *Lion and the Eagle*), and the signature of the Proprietors, will be found on every label; without these none is genuine.

PRICE.—PINTS, 4s. QUARTS, 7s. 6d.

JAMES NISBET and CO. have PUBLISHED
RECENTLY:—

THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL of PROPHECY. No. XII. July. 2s. 6d.

THE USEFUL ARTS: their Birth and Development. Edited by the Rev. SAMUEL MARTIN, Westminster. Dedicated, by permission, to H.R.H. Prince Albert. Fcap. 8vo, 3s. 6d. cloth.

ELLEN MORDAUNT; or, the Effects of True Religion. Fcap., 5s. cloth.

PENCILINGS in PALESTINE: being Scenes descriptive of the Holy Land and other Countries in the East, written during a Visit in 1850. By the Rev. JOHN ANDERSON, Helensburgh. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d. cloth.

A NARRATIVE of INIQUITIES and BARBARITIES PRACTISED at ROME in the NINETEENTH CENTURY. By RAFFAELLA CIOCCI. Fifth Edition. 18mo, 2s. 6d. cloth.

THE EARLY DAYS of FAITH and LOVE; or, the Soul arising to Newness of Life. By M. A. S. BARNES, Author of "Redemption in Israel," &c. 18mo, 2s. 6d. cloth.

THE SERPENT in the WILDERNESS. By the Rev. WILLIAM TATE, Author of "Exposition of St. Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews." 18mo, 2s. cloth.
JAMES NISBET and Co., 21, Berners-street.

THE COMPREHENSIVE EDITION OF DR. RIPPON'S HYMNS.

Just published,
A LARGE 24mo EDITION, with bold type, of the Comprehensive Edition of Dr. Rippon's Hymns.
Bound in Roan .. 3s. 6d.
Embossed Roan, Gilt Edges .. 4s. 6d.
Turkey Morocco .. 5s. 6d.

The following Editions have already been published:—
I.—In 12mo, large print, for the Pulpit, Desk, and Pew.
Embossed Roan, Gilt Edges .. 6s. 6d.
Calf .. 8s. 6d.
Morocco .. 9s. 6d.

II.—48mo. Small size for the Pocket.
Embossed roan, Gilt Edges .. 2s. 6d.
French morocco .. 2s. 6d.

III.—In small 8vo, printed in double columns, with Dr. Watts's Psalms and Hymns.
Embossed roan, Gilt Edges .. 4s. 6d.
French morocco .. 5s. 6d.
Turkey morocco .. 6s. 6d.

These superior Editions of Dr. Rippon's Selection, contain Four Hundred Hymns more than any other Edition.

London: HOULSTON and STONEMAN, 65, Paternoster-row.

Now Ready, complete in 2 vols., cloth, price 3s. each; or in 10 Parts, price 6s. each.

VOL. II. HUNT'S HANDBOOK TO THE EXHIBITION OFFICIAL CATALOGUE; an Explanatory Guide to the Natural Productions and Manufactures of the Great Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, 1851. Edited by ROBERT HUNT, Keeper of Mining Records. This work is so arranged that every visitor will be enabled at once to find the article described, and to obtain a correct account of its characteristics.

"The amount of scientific knowledge here compressed into two small volumes is astonishing; and this knowledge is not of an encyclopedian character, such as might be easily compiled from books—but fresh and recent on all subjects, more especially in the departments of science. The most instructive guide to the Exhibition while it is open—we have no doubt that this Handbook will become hereafter one of the most popular mementoes and histories of the actual gathering of the nations."—*Athenaeum*.

"Useful in the Exhibition, and agreeable afterwards as a reminiscence of what was seen in the Great Year of 1851."—*Spectator*.

SPICER BROTHERS, WHOLESALE STATIONERS, WM. CLOWES AND SONS, PRINTERS.

39, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, at HYDE PARK, of all Booksellers in Town and Country, and at the Railway Stations.

WORKS BY DR. KRUMMACHER.

ELIJAH the TISHBITE. Revised by the Rev. R. F. WALKER, A.M. 12mo, cloth, 3s.; half-bound, 4s.; morocco, 6s. 6d.

ELISHA. Revised. 12mo. Vols. I., II., and III.; cloth, 2s. 6d. each; half-bound, 3s. 6d.; morocco, 6s. 6d.

* The four preceding volumes together in cloth boards, 9s.

GLIMPSE of the KINGDOM of GRACE: in Eight Sermons. Translated by the Rev. R. F. WALKER, A.M. Fcap. 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d.; half-bound, 3s. 6d.; morocco, 6s. 6d.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY: Depositories, 55, Paternoster-row; 65, St. Paul's Churchyard; 164, Piccadilly; and of all Booksellers.

Lately published, price 3s. 6d., demy 8vo, stitched, 4s. 6d. cloth.

SCRIPTURAL REVISION of the LITURGY. By a MEMBER of the MIDDLE TEMPLE.

"Take away the dross from the silver, and there shall come forth a vessel for the finer."—Prov. xxv. 4.

"Drives the question of Revision home to the conviction of all who will see the connexion between cause and effect."—*Christian Guardian*.

"A most able and important work."—*Carlisle Patriot*.

"This book should be deeply pondered and extensively circulated."—*Christian Times*.

London: R. GROOMBRIDGE and SONS, Paternoster-row.

DR. HALLEY'S NEW VOLUME.

Now ready, in 8vo, price 10s. 6d., cloth lettered,
AN INQUIRY into the NATURE of the SYMBOLIC INSTITUTIONS of the CHRISTIAN RELIGION, usually called the SACRAMENTS. By ROBERT HALLEY, D.D. Part II.—the Lord's Supper. (Being the Fifteenth Series of the Congregational Lectures.)

* A few copies of Part I.—Baptism, 8vo, price 14s. cloth—may still be had.

London: JACKSON and WALFORD, 18, St. Paul's Churchyard.

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD WORKS.

(OFFICES, 69, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.)
Published by HOULSTON and STONEMAN,
65, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

THE FAMILY FRIEND,

An Established Magazine, published upon the First and Fifteenth of Every Month, price Twopence. Thirty-two pages, beautifully printed, and neatly covered.

The following is a type of THE OPINION formed of THE FAMILY FRIEND, and expressed by upwards of THREE HUNDRED NEWSPAPERS:—

"We know of no Miscellany more deserving of wide-spread circulation than the *Family Friend*. It is emphatically the Magazine for a FAMILY. Its pages present something for all; there is no member of the domestic circle forgotten, and no class of society overlooked. It is *traveller's Magazine*, a *Lady's Magazine*, a *Servant's Magazine*, and a *Working Man's Friend*. It is a *Mother's Magazine*, a *Youth's Magazine*, and a *Child's Companion*. It is, as its title directly declares, a 'Magazine of Domestic Economy, Entertainment, Instruction, and Practical Science.' We have received it into our home circle with great pleasure, for it is not only a Family Visitor, but really a *Family Friend*."

THE WORK MAY BE HAD COMPLETE, UP TO THE END OF JUNE, 1851, IN FOUR VOLUMES, PRICE 2s. 6d. EACH, BEAUTIFULLY BOUND.

* These Volumes contain the Celebrated PRIZE ENIGMAS and their Solutions, respecting which extraordinary competition has occurred. The Editor announces his intention of offering, at Christmas next, a Prize of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, for the best Solution of an ENIGMA to be competed for by GENTLEMEN; FIFTY GUINEAS for the Solution of another ENIGMA to be competed for by LADIES; and TWENTY-FIVE GUINEAS for an ENIGMA to be competed for by JUVENILES of both sexes. Further particulars will be given in the numbers of THE FRIEND.

THE FOURTH VOLUME CONTAINS A QUADRUPLE INDEX TO THE FIRST FOUR VOLUMES, EMBODYING ABOUT THREE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED REFERENCES TO MATTERS OF EVERY DAY USEFULNESS: THE WORK FORMS A MOST PERFECT ENCYCLOPEDIA OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

The fair Readers of the FAMILY FRIEND will find the following Elegant Designs in FANCY NEEDLEWORK in the following Numbers of the Work:—

VOL. I.		Cheese Cloth —	
Round D'Oyley	No. 2	"Cheese"	No. 24
Knitted Lace	No. 3	Cheese Serviette	No. 24
Crochet Cuffs — sofa	No. 3	"Stilton"	No. 24
Covering	No. 3		
Table Cover — Lump	No. 4	VOL. III.	
Mat	No. 4	Globe Fish Globe Mat	No. 26
Sofa or Carriage Pillow	No. 5	Octagon Chair Cover	No. 26
Crochet Edge	No. 5	Round D'Oyley Knitted	No. 28
Convolutus Mat for	No. 5	Purse	No. 28
Flower Vase	No. 6	Baby's Boot	No. 30
Point de Bruxelles	No. 6	An Open-work Knitted	No. 30
Collar	No. 6	Sock	No. 30
Carriage Bag	No. 7	Modern Point Lace	No. 32
Baby's Knitted Sock	No. 7	Knitted Mitten	No. 32
Neapolitan Pattern	No. 7	Knitted Spencer	No. 34
Tidy	No. 8	Netted Tidy	No. 34
Knitted Collar à la	No. 8	Hyacinth Glass Mat	No. 36
Grecque	No. 8	Knitted Toilet Cover	No. 36
Lady's and Gentle-	No. 9	VOL. IV.	
man's Nightcap	No. 9	D'Oyley for a Spirit	No. 38
Superb Table Cover in	No. 9	Stand	No. 38
Patchwork	No. 9	Knitted Pattern for	No. 38
Lady's Polka	No. 10	Curtains	No. 38
Winter Cap, Neck Tie,	No. 11	Lady's Netted Cap	No. 40
and Under Sleeves	No. 11	Screen for a Flower	No. 40
Braid Patterns	No. 12	Pot and Saucer	No. 40
Child's Polka	No. 12	D'Oyley No. IV.	No. 42
VOL. II.		Tulip-shaped Mat for	No. 42
Bread Cloth	No. 14	a Toilette Bottle	No. 42
Music Stool Coverette	No. 14	Musnud for a Sofa	No. 43
D'Oyley for a Cruet	No. 16	Patchwork Designs	No. 43
Stand	No. 16	Net for the H. Ir. with	No. 44
Cheese Cloth	No. 18	Gold Border	No. 44
Mat for Hyacinth Glass	No. 18	Child's Open-knit Sock	No. 46
Toilette Cushion	No. 18	Knitted Toilet Cushion	No. 46
"Plus"	No. 18	or Ottoman, Sexagon	No. 46
Flower Vase Mat	No. 20	Shape	No. 46
Point Lace Collar in	No. 20	Netted Mitten	No. 48
Crochet	No. 20	A Cover for a Foot-	No. 48
Palm Leaf Edging	No. 22	stool or Sofa Pillow	No. 48
Fish Serviette	No. 22	A Blind Tassel Cover	No. 48
"Fish"	No. 22		

Each Design is illustrated by a WOOD ENGRAVING, so that Crochet Workers may see the Pattern before commencing it.—The Numbers may be had separately, price Two-pence each; but purchasers are recommended to obtain the volumes, which are filled with practical matters of every-day use. Price 2s. 6d. each.

THE FAMILY TUTOR

AND SCHOOL COMPANION:
Commenced on the 1st of January, 1851, and appears on the 1st and 15th of each Month, in Parts price 2d. each, uniform with the "Family Friend."

THE FAMILY TUTOR, as its name implies, is a Work of a highly instructive character, and realises, as far as can be accomplished in print, the advantages of a PRIVATE TUTOR to every reader—a Tutor whose teachings are lively, kind, and comprehensible, making the acquirement of knowledge a PLEASURE, not a TASK.

The First Volume contains—
A COMPLETE ENGLISH GRAMMAR, Improved and Simplified.
FAMILIAR LECTURES ON CHEMISTRY.
TALES OF HISTORY AND OF TRAVEL.
ZOOLOGY.

THE PHYSICAL HISTORY OF MANKIND.
THE PHYSIOLOGY OF HEALTH AND DISEASE.
CELESTIAL AND TERRESTRIAL PHENOMENA OF THE MONTHS.

MATHEMATICAL, GEOMETRICAL, ARITHMETICAL, AND OTHER PROBLEMS.
ELOCUTIONARY EXERCISES.

"THE TUTOR AND HIS PUPILS," being Answers to Educational Questions; and a VARIED MISCELLANY.

* The First Volume of the "Family Tutor" is now ready, elegantly bound, price 2s. 6d.

THE TUTOR'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, contained in the above Volume, is illustrated by Wood Engravings, by which a dry and difficult study is rendered singularly interesting.

Price 1s., crown 8vo, cloth boards,

FAMILY PASTIME,

OR, HOMES MADE HAPPY:

Consisting of entirely Original Anagrams, Enigmas, Charades, Conundrums, Fire-side Games, Practical Puzzles, &c. &c., together with their Solutions; for which PRIZES to the AMOUNT OF FIFTY GUINEAS have been awarded by the Editor of the "FAMILY FRIEND."

* The above Works may be obtained of Booksellers everywhere. Where any difficulty occurs, they may be received by post direct from the Office, by remitting Sixpence in addition to the price of each Volume.

Post-office Orders for Advertisements or Books to be made payable to JOHN BENNETT, 69, Fleet-street, London.

London: HOULSTON and STONEMAN, and all Booksellers.

Just published, price One Shilling,

FUNERAL ADDRESS, by the Rev. J. A. JAMES, of Birmingham; and FUNERAL SERMON, by the Rev. E. A. DELP, Coventry; delivered in West Orchard Chapel, Coventry, on occasion of the Death of the Rev. J. Jerard.

London: ROBERT THORNALD, 26, Paternoster-row.

On September 4th,
THE JANSENISTS; their Rise, Persecutions by the Jesuits, and existing Remnant. A Chapter in Church History. By S. P. THORNTON, LL.D. With Four Engravings in Tint. Post 8vo, 3s. 6d.

SYRIAC READING LESSONS; Consisting of Copious Extracts from the Peshitto of the Old and New Testaments; with the Crusade of Richard I., from the Chronicles of Bar Hebraeus; Grammatically Analyzed and Translated; with the Elements of Syriac Grammar. Post 8vo, 3s.

CHALDEE READING LESSONS; Consisting of the whole of the Biblical Chaldee, with a Grammatical Praxis, and an interlinear Translation. Post 8vo, 5s.

London: Samuel Bagster and Sons, 15, Paternoster-row.

THE UNIVERSALIST'S LIBRARY.

Just published, Vol. III., foolscap 8vo, cloth, price 3s. 6d.,
THE RESTORATION of ALL THINGS; or, a Vindication of the Goodness and Grace of G. d., to be manifested at last in the Recovery of His Whole Creation out of their Fall. By JEREMIAH WHITE, Chaplain to Oliver Cromwell. Fourth London Edition, with Introductory Essay by DAVID THOM, D.D., Ph. D., and prefaces to the previous editions. The previous volumes are,

Vol. I.
DIALOGUES on UNIVERSAL SALVATION. By DAVID THOM, D.D., Ph. D. Second Edition.

Vol. II.
THREE QUESTIONS PROPOSED and ANSWERED CONCERNING the LIFE FOREFEIT by ADAM, the RESURRECTION of the DEAD, and ETERNAL PUNISHMENT. By Dr. THOM. Third Edition. Price 2s. 6d.

London: H. K. LEWIS, 18, Gower-street North.

GORHAM COLLEGE, LIVERPOOL, NOVA SCOTIA.

NOVA SCOTIA and NEW BRUNSWICK

were originally colonized by emigrants from New England, who brought with them to those regions the religious principles of their ancestors, the Pilgrim Fathers. These settlers succeeded in forming several Congregational Churches, which afterwards gradually declined, in consequence of the lack of a suitable ministry to fill the pulpits which had become vacant; as well as to occupy the many openings for usefulness that were presented in the rising settlements of these provinces.

Gorham College was commenced in the year 1847, and originated principally in the munificence of the lady whose name it bears. The primary design of its erection was to furnish the aids necessary to train young men, residents of the provinces, for the Christian Ministry.

The secular classes of this Institution are open for students who do not contemplate ministerial occupation; this advantage being equally available to individuals of all denominations. Its entire control is placed in the hands of the Congregational Union of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Unlike all the Collegiate Institutions of these provinces, it is entirely sustained by voluntary contributions, and the fees of the students, not being in any sense aided by the funds, or subject to the inspection of the provincial Legislature.

Arrangements are now made to commence the first session of Gorham College in October next. The Committee of the Colonial Missionary Society, in connection with the Congregational Union of England and Wales, has given its sanction to the undertaking by voting a grant of £100 per annum in aid of the Theological department of the Institution.

The Rev. Frederick Tomkins, M.A., late of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, has been appointed the Principal of the College; and, at the earnest request of the Council, has just arrived in this country to solicit some additional subscriptions to aid in the purchase of books, philosophical apparatus, and other indispensable articles. It being believed that this College is calculated directly and indirectly to aid, to a great extent, the important designs contemplated by the Colonial Missionary Society itself, as well as the special end for which it is intended, an earnest appeal is now made to the friends of Colonial Missions, to the advocates of voluntary religious education, and to the conservators of evangelical religion, in furtherance of the object which has brought Mr. Tomkins to England.

James Spicer, Treasurer of the Colonial Missionary Society; Thomas James, Secretary of the Colonial Missionary Society; James C. Galaway, formerly agent of the Colonial Missionary Society in the city of St. John, New Brunswick. Subscriptions will be thankfully received by any of the above parties, and also at the offices of the *Nonconformist*, *Patriot*, *British Banner*, *Christian Times*, and the *Standard of Freedom*.

Congregational Library, Blomfield-street, Finsbury.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED.

	£	s.	d.
James Spicer Esq.	10	0	0
S. Morley, Esq.	10	0	0

CARRIAGE FREE TO ANY PART OF ENGLAND.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY,

TEA MERCHANTS, 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON, send Teas, Coffees, and Spices, "Carriage Free to any part of England," if to the value of 40s. or upwards. Good Congou Tea, 3s. 3d., 3s. 4d., 3s. 5d.; Finest Congou, 3s. 8d.; Rich Rare Souchong, 4s.; Best Souchong, 4s. 4d.; Fine Gunpowder, 3s. 6d., 3s. 8d., 4s., and 4s. 8d.; Rare Choice Gunpowder, 5s.; Best, 5s. 8d.

GREAT REDUCTION in the PRICE of COFFEE.
Good Coffee, 10d., 11d.; Choice Coffee, 1s., 1s. 2d., 1s. 3d. Best Jamaica, 1s. 4d.; Best Mocha, now only 1s. 4d.

Colonial produce 100 per cent. lower than most other houses, Sago, 3d. and 4d.; Tapioca, 5d. and 6d.; Best, 7d.; Arrow-root, 8d., 10d., 1s., 1s. 2d.; Best 1s. 4d.; Tout les Mois, best, 6d.; Cloves, best, 2s. 2d.; Nutmegs, best, 6s. 6d.; Mace, best, 3s. 8d.; Cinnamon, best, 4s.; Cassia, best, 1s. 6d.; Black pepper, best, 1s.; White Pepper, best, 1s. 4d.; Cayenne, best, 2s. 2d.; Ginger from 4d. to 2s. 4d.; Mustard, 5d., 7d., 1s.; Best, 1s. 4d.; Naples Macaroni, 6d., 7d.; Best, 8d. Sugars and Fruits at Wholesale Prices.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, TEA MERCHANTS

8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON.

Post-office Orders payable to Phillips and Co., Chief Office London.

COALS.

COCKERELL & CO.'S "BEST COALS ONLY,"

ALWAYS at the LOWEST PRICE.

PURFLEET WHARF, EARL-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, AND

EATON WHARF, LOWER BELGRAVE-PLACE, FIMLICO.

PRESENT CASH PRICE 21s. PER TON.

Printed by CHARLES SEPTIMUS MIALI, and SAMUEL COCKERELL at No. 4, Horse-shoe-court, in the Parish of St. Martin, Ludgate, in the City of London, and published, for the Proprietor, by CHARLES SEPTIMUS MIALI, at the Office, No. 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill—WEDNESDAY, September 10, 1851.